The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
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BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 271. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing	Steamers	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Nov.				
14th "	[illegible]	8000	...	...
21st "	[illegible]	6000	Egypt	8000
28th "	Ismail-Hind	11500	...	...
5th Dec. "	[illegible]	6000	Medina	12500
12th "	[illegible]	8000	...	...
19th "	[illegible]	6000	Mongolia	10000
26th "	[illegible]	8000	...	...
1915.				
2nd January	[illegible]	6000	Malwa	11000
9th "	[illegible]	8000	...	...
16th "	[illegible]	6000	Morea	11000
23rd "	[illegible]	8000	...	...
30th "	[illegible]	6000	Maloja	12500

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

W. L. FIRTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Kirin Maru	S. Tsuda	3805	1st Nov.	17th Nov.
Jinsen Maru	T. Terada	3785	22nd Nov.	4th Dec
via Colombo	[illegible]	28	25th Nov.	7th Dec.
Colombo Maru	O. Sakamoto	2019	13th Dec.	2nd Dec.
Kasg Maru	M Tabusa	6301	1st Jan. 15	13th Jan. 15

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.,

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING HEMISTS.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical Instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of materials from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families

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Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

All sailings temporarily suspended until further notice owing to the war.

FARES	1st class Singles	1st class Return	2nd class Singles.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	889
Liverpool	60	957	463	784
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	.	999	..	737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs.1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 142.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE, BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interests allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES.

APPLY

THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LHASA, 2,134, Fri. 13th November *Direct
LINGA, 2,184, Mon. 16th Nov. 11 a.m., †P. B. D. and C. M.
KASARA, 1,695, Thurs. 19th Nov., 9 a. m. ‡C. M.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.
‡Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHIRE.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 19th November, calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Henjam, Linga and Bushire.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

S S. "GRACCHUS," 3,750 tons, about 17th November, calling at Mombasa Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier.
Bombay.

13th November, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF THE ANCHOR LINE.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	15th Nov. 1914
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1915.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	9th Feb. 1915
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	24th "
S.S. Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
S.S. Olympia	5124	J. L. Henderson	26th March "
S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R. D. R. N. R.	15th April "
S.S. Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	27th April "
S.S. Castalia	6388	...	8th May "
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	29th May "

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY & POONA.

Caters or large and small parties in his usual Recherche style.

Prices Moderate.

F. CORNAGLIA,

Manufacturing Confectioner and Caterer,

83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Arsenal Road, Poona.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... „ 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsien	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun		Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)		London	San Francisco
Hankow		Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin		Fengtien (Mukden)	Tiehling
Hongkong		Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu		Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe		New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh. K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

Bombay OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 804. Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439.

MUSIC AND PIANOS.

Music is an unfailing joy in every home. A cheerful home to rest in gives a clear head for work. The best thing your home can offer you is the opportunity to enjoy the finer pleasures of life. If you would have this opportunity abundant in your home first of all provide

GOOD MUSIC

which is the best of all entertainers and next a

GOOD PIANOFORTE

which to good music is the most universally enjoyable accompaniment. Our Piano Saloon offers you the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS

And our Music Saloon the

CHOICE OF CHOICEST MUSIC

in Songs, Operas, Piano and Organ Music, Dances, &c.

Music and Piano Department

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds Those, however, who buy our

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent per cent value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mrs. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S. (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL Co. Ltd.,
HUMMUM STREET. FORT. BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Ag. Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

FOUND a BUNDLE of CURRENCY NOTES. Claimants should apply to Box No. 1009. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4403

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2150

WANTED.

MANICURE—Experienced English lady manicurist desires clients, terms moderate Apply to Box. No. 550, Advt. Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle" 3039

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—European of middle age seeks employment in Parsee family. Apply to Box No. 549, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 3009

WANTED SITUATION as housekeeper by widow, European, middle aged, hard working and experienced. Good references. Apply Box No. 551 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3039

WANTED—A competent EUROPEAN well versed in the art of Bakery, Pastry and Confectionery. Liberal terms offered. Apply with testimonials and past experience to the SECRETARY, DELHI BISCUIT Co., Ltd., Delhi. 3084

WANTED to sell a HUMBER MOTOR CYCLE Double Cylinder three speed Gore 2¾ H. P. in excellent condition used only four months. Apply to Messrs. THANKS & Co., 4391 Sirdar Griha, Bombay.

WANTED a trained FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, for the Burhanpur Branch Dispensary, salary Rs. 50, plus Rs. 15 conveyance allowance, plus Rs. 5 house rent p. m. Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Khandwa, C. P. 3047

WANTED a DRAFTSMAN with Railway experience, capable of designing and of preparing Drawings from rough sketches. Salary up to 100 Rupees according to qualifications, must be prepared to join by 7th December, 1914. Apply with copies of testimonials to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHARGE,
Murtajapur-Yeotmal-Railway,
3090 Daryapur (Berar).

APPLICATIONS are invited from Europeans for the POST of STOREKEEPER. Pay Rs. 400—25—Rs. 450 subject to six months probation. Preference will be given to applicants who have a knowledge of Engineering. Applications in writing should reach the undersigned with copies only of testimonials on or before 1st December.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co. LTD.,
Mg. Agents, Alcock, Ashdown & Co. Ltd.,
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay. 4380

WANTED—Young energetic qualified veterinary assistants for this Department. The general conditions of employment are as follows: On first appointment, Rs. 30 per mensem which may rise to Rs. 40, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 after each five years of approved service. A fixed pony allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem is made to itinerating veterinary assistants. Veterinary Inspectors are generally selected from suitable senior veterinary assistants and receive, Rs. 75 per mensem rising to Rs. 120 and a grade of Deputy Superintendents has recently been created from Rs. 150 to Rs. 400.

Apply to—
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Department,
3047 United Provinces, Lucknow.

WANTED for the Bengal Police ex-Jemadars or Subadars of the Indian Army. Must be of exemplary character and recommended by their late Commanding Officers. Must know sufficient English to enable them to deal with correspondence of the Reserve office and to maintain the service records of the force. Selected candidates will be appointed as Inspectors of the armed branch of the force on probation for 1 year. Pay Rs. 150 rising, in 3 grades, to Rs. 250 with free quarters, and selected officers will be allowed travelling allowance to join their appointments.

Applications with copies of testimonials and service records will be received up to the 20th December, 1914, and should be addressed to THE PERSONAL ASSISTANT, to the Inspector-General of Police, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta. 3046

WANTED.

WANTED an EUROPEAN LADY HEAD MISTRESS for Parsi Girls' English School, Surat. Apply stating qualifications to the undersigned.

Dr. N. N. KHAMBATA,
3091 Surat.

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm, one used to Royal Machine preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 1012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4417

REQUIRED For Lahore Municipality, a qualified Medical lady for post of Lady Health Visitor. Pay Rs. 100 and conveyance allowance Rs. 25.
Apply early to—
HEALTH OFFICER,
3039 Lahore.

WANTED a temporary SUB-OVERSEER with experience of surveying and preparing road projects. Apply stating qualifications and lowest salary to:—
(Sd.) M. T. ADALJA.
Executive Engineer,
Surat and Broach District.
4381

WANTED.—Applications are invited for the post of Honorary Assistant Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, which will fall vacant on 15th December 1914.

Applications, with testimonials and address should be sent to the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, by the 20th November 1914.

A. STREET. M.B.
Lt. Col. I.M.S.
Senior Medical Officer,
J. J. Hospital.

J. J. Hospital,
Bombay, 12th November, 1914. 4408

FOR SALE.

MEXICAN TERRIER BITCH and three pups one month old. Apply Dr. DORAN, Butcher Island, Bombay. 4405

FOR SALE—Best PIANO and best PHONOGRAPH with plates and very good rubber tyred Brougham. Apply sharp—DOCTOR GAZDAR, Bulsar. 4404

TWO new TEAKWOOD OFFICE PARTITIONS for sale at half the price. Details from Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

FOR SALE.—A newly arrived complete LIFT, Easton Lift and Co. (Jost Co.) at moderate price. Apply for particulars, EBRAHIM HAJI LATIF, Cutlery Bazar. 4322

FOR SALE—A VIS-A-VIS in good condition and Waler mare Rs. 750 or reasonable offer. Apply to Box No. 548 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 2650

FOR SALE—One BULL-DOG, one pure English chocolate coloured retriver and one HAIRY DOG in MANECKJI SEITH'S WADI, Hirjeebhoy Seith's Chawl, Fort. 4412

FOR SALE an ENGLISH VIS-a-VIS Coupe wheels; all newly done up; good as new; light and elegant. Apply to Mr. PRESS, COACH FACTORY oppo. Kandavadi, Girgaum Road. 2620

NEW and SECOND HAND MOTOR CYCLES. Triumph 4 H. P. 3 speed.
Douglas 2 3/4 H. P. 2 speed.
Connaught 2 1/2 H. P. two stroke.
Premier 2 3/4 H. P. three speed
Rudge Multi and side car 3 ?
Lea and Francis 3 1/4 H.P.
THE GREAT EASTERN MOTOR CO.,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
4390

TO BE LET

TO LET—Two pleasant unfurnished rooms facing the open sea at a Villa in Bandra. Suit a bachelor (European). Rent moderate. With or without board. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3094

NOTICES

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE.

"Sudmark."	"Paros."	"Haider Pasha."
"Annie Rickmers."	"Lauterfels."	"Wordentels."
"Emil."	"Andros."	"Istria."
"Pindos."	"Gutenfels."	"Achaia."
"Concadoro."	"Derfflinger."	"Rabenfels."
"Goslar."	"Haligoland."	"Annaberg."
"Marquis Bacquehem."	"Rostock."	"Koeber." "Barenfels."

and "Lutzow."

The Committee will be glad if any Consignors and Consignees interested in the cargoes of the above steamers, now lying at Alexandria, who have not already made other arrangements to protect their interests in such cargoes, will communicate without delay with, and send in their documents &c., to, the undersigned along with a deposit of Rs. 75/-, to meet the expenditure involved in putting in claims at the Prize Court by the British Chamber of Commerce at Alexandria. Consignors or Consignees must also guarantee that further expenditure involved, if any, will be met in accordance with the proportion which the value of their cargo bears to that of the remaining Consignors or Consignees represented.

By order of the Committee,
R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.
Bombay, 13th November, 1914. 4415

THE ORIENTAL MINING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Co., notified to be held on the 10th instant, has for want of a quorum been postponed to 4 p.m., on Monday the 16th instant. 4416

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

NO. 2672 E.2677.
Dated 9-11-14, Dated 6-11-14.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and testament of BAI VIRUBAI widow of SHAH NAROTAMDAS RAMJI late of Bombay Kapol Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

GOPALDAS NATHUBHAI a merchant JAGMOHANDAS JAMNADAS MODY a broker and BAI NANDAGAVRI wife of MEHTA MULJI PURSHOTAM all of Bombay Kapol Bania Hindoo Inhabitants residing at Girgaum, Kalbadevi Road, and Papat Wady, respectively outside the Fort of Bombay three of the Executors named in the said Will of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this third day of November, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Fourteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI.
The 5th day of November 1914.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
4400 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of furniture worth about Rs. 1,300 for the equipment of the new Hospital at Bandra and will be received by the undersigned upto 4 p.m., on the 24th November, 1914, at the Bandra Municipal Office.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 150, which will be returned in the case of unsuccessful tenders.

Details of the furniture can be had on application to the undersigned.

The Municipality does not bind itself to accept the highest or any other tender.

C. U. PATEL,
Chief Officer,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 10th November, 1914. 4400

THE NEW HALL SERMON.

SUBJECT:
ETERNAL ISSUES, WAR OR PEACE.
THE OUTCOME
A Coming World-Power Foretold in Prophecy
TIME:
Sunday, November 15th, 1914 at 6-30 p.m.
PLACE:
THE NEW HALL
Apollo Bunder, Opposite Watson's Annexe,
PUBLIC WELCOME.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE
COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT DOCTOR STREET.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Marwardi Gadajee Andajee & Co., the mortgagees and with the consent of the mortgagor Essoofalli Karimjee and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of April, 1911, sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 13th day of November, 1914, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 102 Square Yards or thereabouts together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaik Abdulla Doctor Street, now called Doctor Street, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1394 and New No. 8555, Old Survey No. 1035 and New Survey No. 4405, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7038 and Street No. 211-213, and bounded as follows, i.e.:—

On or towards the East by the sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the aforesaid Doctor Street on or towards the North by the house of the said Mortgagor Essoofalli Karimji and on or towards the South by the house of Hussanalli Alliddin Baz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO LOVERS OF ARTS, CURIOS & OLD BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE AND CHINAWARE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public **Auction, at Napean Road, Malabar Hill very valuable and handsome teak and old** blackwood, plain and very old open carved **household furniture made to order by John Roberts, Wimbridge Benjamin and others,** rich glass and crockery by Osler's and other well-known English makers, best plated **ware by Elkington, dining table, rich dining arm chairs sideboards and dumb-**waiters, one very valuable blackwood carved **dumbwaiter with cupboard, rich carpets** and Durries, drawing room sofas, chairs **and easychairs rich tapestry curtains, brass** and copper flower pots and a variety of brass and copper curios, rich and old **China flower vases and flower pots, rare and old China jars and pots, water colours and oil paintings,** writing tables office chairs, screens, single and double bedsteads of Maples dressing chest of drawers, chival **lass and dressing and washhand tables by Roberts, single and double almyrahs electric** standard lamps, cane furniture matting, meat safes, utensils, lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY the 15th instant, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are **instructed to sell by Public Auction, at** Pali Hill, Bandora, opposite the Gymkhana, valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas and chairs, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, etc., etc., the property of William M. Laidlaw, Esq., Deputy Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

On MONDAY the 23rd instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the compound of the E. D. Sassoon Mill, Chinchpogly by order of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Khimji Vishram & Co., the following waste of the Alexandra and E. D. Sassoon Mill.

Bump cardfly and stripping about 11 candies.
Fly Mule Top Roller stripping about ½ candy.
Stripping No. 6 about 13½ candies.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 13th November, 1914.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

THE Sale of Parel Road and Seewri Cross Road (Vadala) properties advertised to take place THIS DAY, the 13th and TO-MORROW, the 14th instant, has been POSTPONED till further notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th November, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

"DANCE"

FRIDAY, THE 13th NOVEMBER 1914.

GUESTS & DANCE EVENING

Dinners from 8 p.m.

Dance commences 9-30 p.m.

TABLES FOR DINNERS

can be booked now.

MANAGER.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR

GENERAL MANAGER.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

Next Saturday November 14th.

We are showing two

ACTUAL FIGHTING FILMS!

THE BRITISH NAVY : T ANTWERP

COVERING THE BELGIAN ARMY'S RETIREMENT
AND

THE DEFENCE OF ALOST

Showing actual street fighting.

(Taken by Cherry Kearton: The Man Who Dared)

THE INDIAN TROOPS IN FRANCE

BOOK SEATS NOW!

In consequence of the great expense entailed in securing these films we are obliged to raise our prices a little as follows :—

Boxes Rs. 15. Sofas Rs. 10. Stalls Rs. 3 & 2. Dress Circle Rs. 2. Other seats as usual.

Plan open daily at the Theatre from 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and 2-30 onwards.

BOOK EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-REEL DRAMA,

Adapted from "Ouida's" famous Novel

UNDER TWO FLAGS.

A Soul-stirring and Heart-moving Representation.

SUPERBLY STAGED. ADMIRABLY ACTED.

We are also showing:—

ANIMATED CARTOONS (New Series)
LATEST WAR GAZETTE.
Indian troops landing in France.
Fall of Antwerp.
HEART OF THE FOREST (War Drama)
JAPANESE WRESTLERS.
HELP! HELP!! (Comic)

3 Shows Nightly:—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, & 10 to 11-15.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 12.

Weather again has been dry practically everywhere and the temperature above normal on the northwest of peninsula.

Forecast:—No important change.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 12th of November, 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 24 hours. Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	77.7	12 5	96	0.3	1.35	1.14
Jask	88.4	72.4	61	..	?	?
Muskat			..	..		
Do. (10th)	88.6	75.7	75	..	1.74	1.57
PUNJAB—						
Multan	90 6	..	75	..	0.18	0.08
Rawalpindi	72.1	45.	89	..	1.09	0 97
Lahore	81.6	52 8	7.	..	0.34	0.34
Hissar	85.3	52.6	9	..	0 00	
Ambala	81.7	51 3	70	..	0 08	—0.17
Delhi	83.2	59.3	62	..	0.00	—0 04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.0	58.6	57	..	0	—0.03
Mainpur	86.2	52.5	62	..	0	—0.11
Jhansi	89 6	60 4	49	..	0	—0.05
Cawnpore	86.2	60.1	69	..	0	—0.29
Allahabad	87.6	57.7	4.	..	0	—0.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	89.1	59.4	72	..	0.07	0.07
Karachi	89 8	71..	54	..	0.01	—0.04
Ajmer	..	56..	64	..	0.10	0.69
Jalpore	88..	56.6	57	..	0	—0.01
Kotah	90.6	65.8	45	0	0.25	0.25
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	94.6	65 6	42	0	0.16	0.16
Dwarka	95 6	76.7	7.	0	0.09	0.09
Veraval	90 6	72 4	43	0	0	0.00
Rajkot	93.7	67.3	49	0	0.21	0.07
Bhavnagar Para	94.4	66.8	4.	0	0	0.00
Surat	95 4	71.3	64	0	0	—0.06
Ahmedabad	96 6	69.6	54	0	0	0.00
Deesa	96 5	61 1	49	0	0.05	0.01
Neemach	87.1	61.8	51	..	0.45	0.25
Indore	87.7	61.5	58	..	0.82	0.72
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87 3	57.5	63	..	..	—0.22
Saugor	86.8	62.2	36	..	..	—0.14
Hoshangabad	88 5	59 8	67	..	1.31	1.08
Khandwa	92.0	60.1	55	..	..	—0.21
Akola	93.4	69.9	42	..	..	—0.28
Amaroti	91.0	66.1	48	..	0.01	—0.28
Nagpur	90 4	63.2	54	..	0.08	—0.14
Chanda	90.9	65.2	73	..	..	—0 49
Raipur	89.1	66.6	60	..	..	—0.31
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.2	79 2	76	..	0.18	—0.14
Ratnagiri	95 8	78.1	74	..	0.01	—0.36
Mormugao	84.	74.9	83	..	0.43	—0.21
Karwar	87 5	72.2	85	..	2.65	1.16
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Mal-gaon	90 9	69.1	70	..	1.78	1.50
Ahmednagar	89 6	64.1	57	..	1.63	1 25
Poona	89.0	65.5	76	..	0.55	—0 09
Sholapur	93.8	69 4	66	..	1.80	1.11
Bijapur	86 4	69.0	65	..	2.36	1.74
Belgaum	82.8	66.8	68	..	1.18	—0.04
Aurangabad	88 6	65 2	4.	..	0.64	0.35
Nizamabad (Indur).	90.3	67.1	65	..	0.0	—0.37
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	89.6	74.7	70	0	2.00	0.10
Calicut	85 7	75.5	84	..	2.22	—0 7
Cochin	90.8	75..	8.	..	4.29	0 35
Colombo	86.2	73.8	95	0.08	4.27	—1.89
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.4	74.4	84	..	0.66	—3.25
Bellary	94 0	60 0	70	..	2.11	0.81
Cuddapah	87 5	70.7	7.	..	2.40	0.85
Madras	86 3	73.9	92	..	11.29	5.44
Bangalore	82 7	67 7	81	..	1.22	—0.23
Coimbatore	87.2	69 0	73	..	0.5	—1 15
Trichinopoly	87.4	71.4	74	..	1.79	—0.44
Negapatam	89.8	74.9	80	80	8.18	—8.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th November, 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi but in excess at Multan; night temperature is in excess at Lahore and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature has become nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Upper Sind but in defect at Bikaner. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and southern half of Rajputana; night temperature is also above normal in Lower Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature has fallen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature is in excess in the north Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen on the south Coromandal coast; elsewhere in the reporting area in India weather has been dry. Conditions continue disturbed in west Persia.

Dry weather is likely generally.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time.	High Water. Depth on Sill.	Day of Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time	Low Water. Depth on Sill.
	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.	Nov	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	12	m 5 55	25 10	12	m 0 58a	19 8
		6 4m	24 4			
F.	13	m 6 57	26 1	13	m 0 28	19 9
		m 7 51a	25 7		1 41	18 5
S.	14	m 7 52	26 7	14	m 1 41	19 5
		8 52a	27 1		2 22	16 9
Sun	15	m 8 44	27	15	m 2 40	19 0
		9 46a	28			
M.	16	m 9 34	27	16	m 3 44a	14 3
		10 38a	29			
Tu.	17	m 10 23	27 11	17	m 4 24	18 3
W.	18	m 11 11	28	18	m 5 14	18 2
					5 9a	13 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
„ 12 (Thursday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
„ 13 (Friday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
„ 14 (Saturday)	6h. 45m.	6h. 1m.
„ 15 (Sunday)	6h. 46m.	6h. 1m.
„ 16 (Monday)	6h. 47m.	6h. 1m
„ 10 (Tuesday)	6h 47m.	6h. 1m.
„ 11 (Wednesday)	6h 48m.	6h. 0m.

Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon 1914 Nov. 3d 5h 18.6m a.m. last quarter 1914 Nov. 11d 5h 6 3m a. m New Moon 1914 Nov. 17d 9h 51.4m p.m. first quarter 1914 Nov. 24d 7h 8.7m p.m.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
Bombay 11th November 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.864 Inches.
Temperature of Air	85 8 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77 2 „
Dew Point	74 0 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.697 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	3.6
Maximum temperature of Air	93 2 „
Minimum do. do.	79.6 „
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ESE.E.WNW,NNW,NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	129

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, Nov. 11th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 212,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 11

Opening Tone	quiet.
Estimated Sal	9,000
Total Imports	5,856

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price
May June	4.36 plus 1

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 10th.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 7 9–16

(We confirm our No 2066 wheat afloat 1,930,000—Erase wheat afloat in No 2,074.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Day s Sales at Liverpool . ..	8,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Sales of East Indian ..	1,500
,, ,, Imports	Nil.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Good inquiry. Steady closing tone Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market Quiet.

Mid. American	4.66
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	7.25

On and after to-morrow sales of May-June Americans and May Egyptian futures may be made without restriction, except that the price must not be below the minimum 4.25 7.06 respectively.

(Subject to correction).

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Nov. 11th.

May June	4.32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Nov. 11th.

Ceylon Rubber..	2–4⅛
Cocoanut Oil Current	44
Copra	23⅛
Bills on Calcutta	Rs. 2,00,000
,, ,, Bombay	,, 5,20,000 at 1/3 15/016
Week's Sales	1,070, 00
Mutton tallow	38
Copper	50¼
Rubber	2/6½
Argentine Linseed	45
Wheat Karachi	49/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, 12th November

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From Importer.
233 bars silver	4,12,500	London Eastern Bk.
126 ,, ,,	2,25,000	,, Mercantile Bk.
4 bundles rupees	8,000	Bushire M. Mackenziez.
1 ,, ,,	1,500	Muscat ,,
1 box silver and rupees	4,000 / 450	Aexandria J. H. E. Obadiah

MONEY.

The Cash Balance of the Bank of Bengal is 28 lakhs up, and the Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

The market is very quiet and rates are unchanged.

We quote:—

Quotations:—

	s.	d.
BANK'S SELLING:—		
T. T. ready	1	3 13/16
D D. mail	1	3⅞
T T. forward. 15 Dec. ..	1	3⅞
BANK'S BUYING—		
Private D D. ready	1	3 13/16
Credits 3 m-s ready	1	4⅛
60 d/s Japan Nov. ..		146¾

BULLION.

The local market is quiet and business has been done in ready bars at 70-8. Bar gold is slightly easier.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.
English bar gold 25	lp.	0 4
Ready Bar silver (oum duty) 70	8	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by rail on 10th Nov. 1914.

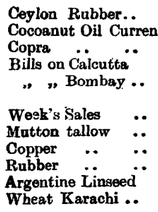
	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P Railway.....	17*	20,520
B. B. & C. I. Railway....	18	21,415

Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There were reported a few transactions in Government Paper at Rs. 91 (clean pieces).

JABAKUSUM TAILA.



The grilling heat the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5,
Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN Co., Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA

Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bond were placed at Rs. 95 (short dated).

HARES.

Bank of Bombay shares changed hands at Rs. 1,460.

Ahmedabad Pratij Railway shares were quoted at Rs. 645, Central Provinces Railway shares at Rs. 107 and Gujrat Railway shares at Rs. 55 x.d.

Tata Iron & Steel Deferred shares improved to Rs. 133.

There was reported no dealing in Mill shares.

COTTON.

Messrs. Weld & Co., have to-day received a cable stating that a resolution has been passed by the Liverpool Cotton Association to the effect that new selling will be permitted from to-morrow, but not below 4.25. This is the same rate as fixed for purchases, and we understand this refers to sales of May-June delivery only.

The local market opened steady at Rs. 183 for good Broach, and during the early afternoon the price advanced to Rs. 185. There has been some enquiry for fine Khamgaon Akola January and also for fine Bengal for the same delivery. At Colaba the rate for good Broach fluctuated between Rs. 184 and Rs. 186 closing at the latter price. Business was done in Khamgaons at Rs. 154, houses being sellers and Japan shippers buyers. The market closes steady at our quotations.

Ready cotton continues steady with a moderate demand.

Quotations:—

Good Broach	Rs. 186 Mar.
Fine Hinganghat Wurdha	Rs. 176 Jan.
Fine Nagpur	Rs. 173 ,,
Fine Yeotmal	Rs. 168 ,,
Fine Dhamangaon Pulgaon	Rs. 164 ,,
Fine Amraoti	Rs. 159 ,,
Fine Khamgaon Akola	Rs. 156 ,,
Fine Khandeish	Rs. 146 ,,
F. G. Khandeish	Rs. 136 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 132 ,,
Fine Bengal	Rs. 131 Dec.
Fine Bengal	Rs. 129 Nov.
F. G. Bengal	Rs. 126 Jan.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready White Karachi	Rs. 7-4-0 R.T.
White Pissi April May	Rs. 6-4-0 R.T

Linseed:—Tone firm.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-2-0 B.T.

Rapeseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-12-0 B.T
Ready Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 8-8-0 B.T

Poppyseed:—Tone steadier.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 7-15-0 B.T.

Castorseed:—Tone firm.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 6-1-6 B.T.

Tilseed:—Tone steady.
We quote:—

Bold White 85 per cent. D. J.	Rs. 40-8-0
White Khandeish Ready.	Rs. 41-8-0

Cottonseed:—Tone steadier.
We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 3-0-0 R.T.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday.

Cotton	**514**	**Bales.**
Wheat	3,974	Cwts
Linseed	57	,,
Rape, Rai etc	178	,,
Gingellyseed	115	,,
Poppyseed.....	Nil.	,,
Groundnuts.....	79	,,
Castorseed	736	,,
Rice	1,873	,,
Myrabolams	1 315	,,
Cottonseed	Nil.	,,
Mowraseed	14	,,
Gram	4,179	,,
Jowar.....	144	,,
Maize	20	,,
Barley	Nil.	,,

SHIPPING.

S. S. Salsette.—The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette, with the homeward mails of the 7th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th idem.

S. S. Morea.—The P. & O. Company's steamer Morea with the outward mails of the 31st ultimo passed Suez at 4 a.m. on Thursday the 12th instant.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall (s) 1,005 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanjee & Co.; 4,052 cwts. groundnuts cake, **Bombay Flour and Oil Mills Co.**

Olympia (s) 95 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 34 bales wool, E. Dossa & Co.; 18 bales wool, The Bombay Co.; 20 bales wool, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.

FOR HULL.

Colenso (s) 81 cwts. myrabolums, **H. Govindjee**; 21 bales hemp, K. Visram & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed, B. S. Lloyd & Co.

Ariosto (s) 1,100 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia (s) 4 cwts. deer horns, 3 bales cow hides, E. Mohomed; 8 bales woollen carpets, King King & Co.; 1,600 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kirin Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 600 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Kirin Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kirin Maru (s) 500 bales coton twist, C. Ebrahim & Co.

Malta (s) 1,000 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 800 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons & Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 500 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 169 bales cotton yarn, A. E. J. Abrahim.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Querimba from Rangoon, Agents M. M. & Co. 111,938 bags rice; 15,260 cases candles; 693 pieces pig lead; 29 pieces ivory; 250 cases wax; 10 cases cigars; 30 casks pitch; 4 bundles senna; 7 bundles terpentine; 1 package linen; 45 bundles shooks.

S. S. Malta from Hongkong, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co. 164 bales 113 cases silk; 37 bales waste silk; 10 cases waste silk yarn; 67 cases 2 chests silk goods; 1 case silk and linen gods; 1 packages wollen goods; 5 boxes gold bars; 80 coils rope; 50 bags refined sugar; 50 bags sugar candy; 540 cases fire crackers; 150 cases cassia; 19 bags cubeb; 20 bags copra; 81 bags arecanuts; 25 cases pines; 195 bundles mat fibre; 180 rolls matting; 761 bundles rattans; 25 bags galangal; 1 case cigars; 15 bags cardamom seed; 15 bags cotton seed; 224 bags betelnuts; 67 bags nutmegs; 113 bags 57 cases pepper; 13 cases mace; 195 cases glass bangles; 25 packages broken glass; 1 case silk umbrellas; 19 case paper; 1,116 bags rice; 45 bags sticklac; 829 bags sago; 47 bags sago flour; 44 bags tapioca; 161 bags damer batu; 38 bags 33 cases gum benjamine; 478 cases 5 jottas provisions; 263 cases 791 packages; 119 bags 63 bundles tea.

HINDU GIRL ROBBED.

A Hindu girl, aged five years, the daughter of Ganpat Sadasiv, residing in Kanda Wadi, was going up the staircase of the school she attended on Wednesday, when, it is reported by her father, a man stopped her, and disappeared after taking from her a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 132.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

DECREE NISI GRANTED.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DEBORAH ESTHER SOMAPE, PETITIONER *v.* BAROOK JOSEPH SOMAPE, RESPONDENT.

This was a suit filed by the petitioner against her husband praying that her marriage with the respondent be dissolved, on account of his desertion and misconduct with another woman.

Mr. Rustom J. Mody appeared on behalf of the petitioner.

The respondent was absent.

In her petition, the petitioner stated that she was married to the respondent in the Holy Trinity Church at Karachi on the 17th June, 1905.

After the said marriage both of them lived as husband and wife at Karachi and at Bombay. They had a daughter about eight years old. Since 2½ years, the respondent had deserted her and had not been maintaining her. She maintained herself by working as a sick nurse. Since his desertion of her, the respondent had been living with another woman, at Watson's Annexe Buildings, Apollo Bunder. There was no collusion between her and the respondent; and therefore, she prayed for a decree for dissolution of her marriage with the respondent.

In support of her petition, both the petitioner and one Ramchandra Gopal Ranade, manager of the Watson's Annexe Chambers, gave evidence.

His Lordship passed a decree nisi for dissolution of marriage in favour of the petitioner.

Costs to be paid by the respondent, custody of the child to be with the petitioner.

Solicitors for the petitioner:—Patel and Ezekiel.

MINOR'S PURCHASES.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

C. VORHAID & Co., *v.* KHALIL BIN MAHOMAD MISHARI.

The plaintiffs were a well-known firm doing business as jewellers, watch-makers, opticians, dealing also in cigarettes and boots and shoes. The defendant was a son of the well-known pearl-merchant Mahomad bin Abdul Mahomad Mishari.

The claim was for Rs. 2,900 and odd, for purchases made by the defendant from the plaintiff's shop. It was alleged that between the months of February and August, 1912, the defendant had purchased 5,300 cigarettes, costing Rs. 7-8 a hundred, four cigarette cases, a gold watch, 18 pairs of boots and shoes of the value of Rs. 375 and a long list of other things of the total value of Rs. 2,400 and odd.

The defendant pleaded that he was not in a position to question the correctness of the list of purchases given by the plaintiff but he further pleaded that at the time of these purchases he was a minor and so not liable to pay for the same; a contract with a minor being void under the Indian Law.

The case came on as a short cause.

Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff deposed that the defendant paid for his first purchases in cash to the extent of Rs. 100 for boots and shoes and Rs. 150 for jewellery and cigarettes.

He then asked for credit and when the plaintiff refused to give him credit beyond a certain amount, the defendant asked him not to be afraid as he was a major, and a partner in the business of his father who was a very rich man.

The defendant's father deposed that his son was born in September 1895, and was a minor at the time of the purchases. He further deposed to the fact that his son was living with him and was clothed and fed by him.

Mr. Talyarkhan contended that in view of the misrepresentation as to his age made by the minor, the least that the plaintiff was entitled to was the restitution of the property purchased from the plaintiff and if these had disappeared compensation for the same.

Mr. Talyarkhan submitted that in any event he was entitled for the price of the necessaries supplied to the defendant. Counsel said that smoking was a necessity for a young man of his nationality and also cigarette cases for a man in his position.

His Lordship: Rs. 180 would be quite enough for cigarettes and cigarette cases for six months.

The defendant denied that he had made any misrepresentation as to his age as alleged. He also said that nothing of the various articles purchased were now left.

His Lordship in dismissing the suit remarked that it could not be disputed on evidence that the defendant was a minor and therefore incapable of contracting. If, however, any of the goods supplied were necessaries the plaintiff could get a decree against the defendant's property for their price. His Lordship did not think that any of the goods supplied, were necessaries. Even if they were the defendant was living with his father and it would be for the defendant to show that he was not supplied with necessaries there. If it was owing to a misrepresentation by the defendant that he was a major, that the goods were sold to him, then the plaintiff would be entitled to a specific restitution of the luxuries such as gold lockets, watches, etc. But the defendant had said that nothing was now left and the Court accepted that statement. There was no doubt that such misrepresentation was made but the plaintiff was negligent in not making further inquiries of the father what the age of his son was. In such cases tradesmen go on supplying to sons of rich parents without sufficient inquiries, hoping that the parents would pay for them rather than go to Court.

As to compensation, his Lordship said that that would be tantamount to calling upon the minor to pay for the goods.

His Lordship dismissed the suit but without costs as the conduct of the defendant was not one to be commended.

Attorneys for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendant:—Messrs. Payne and Co.

Tired out—Just can't do your house-work Take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. There is increased vitality and energy with every dose. 180—B3.

APPELLATE SIDE

INFRINGING TRAMWAY BYELAWS.

DOCTOR IN TROUBLE.

DR. M. N. BULSARA *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR

This was a criminal application for revision made by Mr. G. S. Rao on behalf of Dr. M N. Buslara, D.P.H. (Cantab), L. M. & S. (Bom.), Registrar, Bombay Municipality to grant a rule.

The applicant was charged by the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Ltd.) before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with infringing byelaws 2 and 7 of Act I of 1874. [The Bombay Tramways Act] by remaining in the standing compartment of a tram-car after there was the full member of passengers for which accommodation was provided therein, and was on the 2nd September, 1914, convicted and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 15 under each of the bye-laws.

The applicant in his petition stated that he got into the tram-car when three or four persons were in the act of alighting at Bori Bunder. There was no bar then at the entrance. When he stepped in he found the entrance door and not the outside bar closed. He opened the door and went into the standing compartment to see whether there was room. He found only 8 persons standing, and entered it. Seeing that the full number of passengers had not occupied the compartment the conductor issued him a ticket for Parsi Statue. It is stated on behalf of the Tramways Company that the petitioner boarded one of the tram-cars which was proceeding to Byculla. There was then a full complement of passengers in the car, and the side entrance bars were closed. The petitioner, however, opened the same and entered the car. The conductor of the car requested him to leave, but the accused refused to do so. Thereupon Mr. Mahaluxmiwalla, an employee in the Tramway Company, who was in the car at the time, advised the accused to get out of the car as it was quite full, and he was breaking the Company's bye-laws. The accused did not heed the advice, and the matter was reported to the Inspector, who charged the accused as stated.

The Magistrate in convicting the petitioner observed: "I think there can be no reasonable doubt on the evidence that the accused raised the bar and entered the car by an entrance which had been barred, and that he remained in the car although it was full."

Their Lordships granted a rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER, 1914.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Summary Suit for disposal in Chambers.

798-14—Payne & Co., The Standard Bank Ltd. v. Manelal Manordas Ponda.

REFERENCE.

4-06—E. F. Nicholas in re Government v. Lady Mankorebai Widow and ors. Smetham B. and Co., Part Heard 9-11-14 Daphtary F and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

362-13—Pandia & Co. Sarabai widow v. Alli Mahomed Allarakhia and ors. Part heard 10-8-14.

693-13—Matu J. and M. Virji Jetha and Co. a firm v. Govind Raghunath Thakur and ors. T. A. Tyabji Subnio & G. part heard 24-7-14.

SHORT CAUSE.

1009-14—Payne and Co., Pallonji Edulji and Son a firm v. Bapuji Dossabhoy Patel Shroff D. and D.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

883-14—Craigie B and C., The Textile Manfg. Co., Ltd., and anr. v. Turner Morrison and Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

865-14—Graigie B and C., Lyon Lord and Co., Ltd., v. Damji Versey, Deph. F. and D.

LONG CAUSES.

1038-13—Mehta D and L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, v. Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi, H M and R.

304-14—Mehta D & L, Kuppa Dolla and Co., a firm, Parvatibai Widow and anr. Malvi H M & R. Part Heard 5-10-14.

385-14—Bhaishanker K & G, Kasturbai Widow v. Rambai Widow, Tyabji D. and Co.

182-14—Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaichand Kallianchand Abdul Latiff Haji Sumar and ors. v. Tyabji D and Co. Motichand and D Daphtary F and D.

348-14—Khunderao L and M, Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar v. Luxmibai Widow and anr. Smetham B and Co.

276-13—Tyabji D and Co., Venilal Vijbhukhandas a firm v. Vithaldas Jaikissondas and Co., a firm, Madhavjee K. and C.

354-14—Jehangir S M & H, Hemaji Vejechand, a firm, v. Bhana Rupaji and anr. Jamsetji R. and D.

627-14—Ardeshir H D and Co., Champsey Ghella and anr. v. Dwarkadas Laloobhoy and anr. Sunderdas and Co.

363-13—Daphtary F and D, Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia v. Kaliandas Gopaldas and anr. Motichand and D.

313-14—Edgelow G W and Co., Messrs Garlick and Co., a firm, v. Messrs Sha Wallace and Co., a firm, Little and Co.

250-14—The B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co., v. Samalbhai Nathoobhai, a firm, Bhai R and G Captain and V. between the defts.

599-13—Unwalla R P, Govind Budhaji v. Laxman Sakroji Shroff D and D.

678-11—Judah & S. Mahadev Babaji Rane and ors. v. Vasudeo Nilkant Agte and ors. sab and G. Mulji and Tha.

O. S. 939-14—Craigie B & C Rustomji Byramji Jeejibhoy and ors. v. Rustomji Byramji Jeejeebhoy and ors. Payne & Co. Craigie B & C.

Will you allow your cough to get the best of you? Zymole Trokeys stop coughs and strengthen the throat. Try them. They will please you. 180—B3

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English Mail Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, due at 9 a.m.

Social Service League, Annual General Meeting Sandhurst Road, 6-30 p.m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Kathiawar, via Dhanuskodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m., Co-operative Banking Commission, Secretariat, 10-30 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Rd., 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

COONTWALLA.—On November 12th, at Colaba, Booji Asmaboo, the second wife of Tyabally Ismailji Coontwalla or Devalia, of a son.

DEATH.

MUGASETT.—On the 12th November, 1914, at Calicut, Jehangir Dhunjibhoy Mugasett, of Bombay and Trichur, aged 62 years.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. H. Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Nov. 13.

1. Orderly N. C. Officer for the week ending November, 14th, Corpl. R. Ellis.
2. Riding School for all members daily from 7-15 a.m., except Saturdays.
3. Drills.—There will be drill for all recruits at Santa Cruz on Saturday the 14th instant. Dress.—Khaki with arms. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 3-7 p.m.
4. Rifle Range.—The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved on Saturday afternoon for "C" Troop Trained Volunteers course. Sergt. H. F. Lodge will detail the men who are to attend. Sunday morning the range is reserved for Recruits of the current season, who have not finished their recruits course.

R. A. SPENCE, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, Commanding.

Nov. 13.

947. Company parades for the week ending November 14:—
"B" Company, Signalling Class at 7-30 a.m, at Head-Quarters, Friday.
Recruits and Reserve.—Saturday at 7 a.m. Khaki Shirts and Shorts or uniform must be worn at Company drills. Recruits who have not drawn their uniform should parade in Mufti.
"C" Company Friday at 6-15 p.m.
"E" Company Signallers.—Until further notice, Cyclist Signallers will parade on Signallers will parade on Thursday and Friday at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7 a.m., prompt. Dress.—Mufti. Companies to be instructed in accordance with Schedule of Training.
I. Semaphore Sigalling Class. Adult Companies every evening except Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

948. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Saturday 14th instant, "C" Company, Class Firing.
Sunday 15th instant, "B" Company Class Firing.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m. Officers Commanding Companies will please detail one N. C. Officer for range duty with their recruits.

904. Instruction Officers.—The Parade for this purpose will take place until further orders at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Wednesdays only. Time and dress as before. Officers should make every effort to attend.

632. Clothing.—Regimental Order No. 832 of 26-9-14, is republished for information:—The Clothing Stores will be open for issue of clothing from 5-30 to 7 p.m., daily except Saturdays.

950. Arms. All Arms and Accoutrements to be returned to the Armoury at once.

952. Officers, N. C. Officers and men of Bo. Vol. Rifles are requested to forward to Head-Quarters any Magazines or other publications of recent date which are no longer required, in order that same may be sent to members of Corps now serving in East Africa. These will be forwarded by Adjutant to their destination.

953. Leaflets on Advance, Flank and Rear Guards are now available at Head-Quarters for distribution. They should be carefully followed in carrying out the Syllabus of Training already issued.

955. Leave.—Leave of absence is granted as under:—
No. 7916 Vol. K. Isler, "B" Coy. from 14th November to 1st December 1914.
No. 7921 Vol. H. Frohlich, "B" Coy. from 14th November to 1st December 1914.
No. 7403 Vol. J. Fernandes, "D" Coy. from 15th November 1914 to 1st Febry. 15.
No. 7835 Vol. F. D'Souza, "F" Coy. from 4th to 18th November 1914.
No. 8037 Vol. A. F. Fernandes, "F" Coy. from 20th November to 20th December 1914.

956.—The undernamed having resigned are struck off the strength:—
No. 6404 Vol. R. Marrs, "G" Coy.
No. 8115 Vol. C. H. Smith, "B" Coy.

957.—Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "B" Company:—
No. 8121 Vol. W. D. Foskett, No. 8158 Vol. D. W. Johnstone, and No. 8211 Vol. A. S. Smith to be Lance Corporals.

958.—Transfer.—No. 7541 Vol. L. Burgess, is transferred from "F" to "E" (Cyclist) Coy. from this date.

(Sd.) F. A. SILK, 2nd Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel H. Carington Smith, the Band of the 2nd Hampshire Regiment, under the direction of Mr. W. H. Orbinski, (Bandmaster), will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens on Saturday 14th November 1914, commencing at 5-45 p.m., (S. T.), (with admission fee.)

March.—Europe United. .....Zehle.
Overture.—Poet and Peasant. .....Suppe.
Serenade.—El Saludo. .....Ancliffe.
Selection.—Melodious Memories .....Finck.
The Coons Patrol. .....Lotter.
Serenade.—Sizelietta. .....Blon.
(a) The Phantom Brigade. (b) Serenade
(a) The Phanton Brigade. (b) Serenade D'Amour.
Selection.—The Belle of Brittany. .....Talbot.
Valse.—Comedie D'Amour. .....Colin.
Two Step. I'll Dance till the Sun breaks thro'. .....Joyce.
Regimental March.
RULE BRITANNIA.
GOD SAVE THE KING-EMPEROR.

PROTECTED MONUMENTS.

A Bombay Government notification has been issued declaring some 138 old temples, mosques and other ancient edifices and sites in Bijapur District to be protected monuments under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act of 1904.

X'MAS HOLIDAYS.

A Bombay Government notification authorizes the closing of all public offices from Thursday, the 24th December, 1914, to Saturday, the 2nd January, 1915, both days inclusive, on account of the Christmas holidays.

REPORTED THEFT OF CASH BOX.

Messrs. Thompson and Taylor, chemists, report that their cash-box, containing Rs. 273 in cash, and cheques and papers, disappeared on Wednesday. It was subsequently found lying broken open on the maidan, minus the cash.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

The Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay will be held this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, the President of the League will preside.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the League Mr. S. K. Naique will deliver a magic lantern lecture upon 'Lessons from Pictures' at 9-15 p.m., this evening at Parel Datta Samaj Mandir, and Professor D. Khanduekar will deliver a lecture upon 'Hypnotism, Uses and Abuses of" with experiments at 9 a.m., (S.T.), to-morrow at the Chunamkiln Marathi Girls' School.

BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The Bombay Chess Club match between Dr. DaCunha and Mr. Khandlikar of Sangli, commenced yesterday after the settlement of the preliminaries, at 6 p.m., before a very large number of visitors. The game was undecided at the call of time and will be continued this evening from 5 p.m., Mr. Khandlikar, having given in a sealed cover his next move.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

There were two attacks, but no deaths, reported from plague in Bombay city during the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Thursday. Both the attacks were reported from Sion. No cases of either small-pox or cholera were registered during the same period. The total number of deaths reported on Wednesday was 52, as compared with 84 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 115 of 1912.

MUHARRAM IN BOMBAY.

In the current issue of the "Bombay Government Gazette" the detailed regulations made by the Commissioner of Police for the conduct of the ensuing Muharram Festival in the city are published. The following streets will be entirely closed to all Muharram celebrants during the ten days and nights of the festival:—

Pakmodia Street, Dhabu Street, Doctor Street, Chimna Butcher Street, Mutton Street and the Koka Bazaar.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following is a statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 7th November, 1914:—Bombay City *nil*, Ahmedabad District 7, Kaira District 5, Surat District 3, Thana District 1, Nasik District 40, Ahmednagar District 2 (imported), Poona Town 26, other places in Poona District 48, Satara District 71, Belgaum District 31, Bijapur District 10, Kathiawar Agency 31, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 118, Cutch State 5. Total 398.

THE GROTESQUES.

Mr. Maurice E. Bandmann is about to present "The Grotesques" company at the Excelsior theatre for one week, the first performance having been arranged for Saturday, November 28th. The company is said to be comprised of a very capable combination of versatile artistes, specialists in hilarous, laughter-provoking interludes of high-class music, mirth and melody. A feature of the entertainment will be the amusing burlesque "The Village Concert." The company includes Messrs. Fred Wynn, Hugh Bayly, Arthur Argent, Ewart Scott, and Albert Simner, and Mesdames Lilian Gwynne, Mona Griffin, Irene Greville, and Leslie Glenroy.

GRANDE FETE.

The Members of the Bandra Catholic Association and Gymkhana, with the assistance of the Fathers of St. Stanilaus Institution and the Sisters of St. Joseph's Convent, have organized a "Grande Fete" in aid of the Indian Relief War Fund to be held on Sunday, the 15th Instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the grounds of St. Stanilaus Institution, Bandra, under the distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

The Programme will consist of varied and interesting items such as March Past, Gymnastic Athletic and War Tableaux, Musical Drills and Masquerades, Torchlight Running, Toy Symphony, Indian Clubs, a Flambeau etc., etc.

Five Bands will be in attendance.

Tickets of admission: Rs. 3, 2, and 1; Children Annas 8.

Tickets obtainable at the Gate.

Are you in an office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief. 180—C3

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RANGWALLA.

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Rising Suff Brand 125 deg.
Bull Brand 125 deg.
Anchor Case Oil 125 deg.
Deer Brand 125 deg.
Swan Brand 125 deg.
Kerosine rates are published each Saturday in the Commercial column of this paper.
The Company also imports Liquid Fuel for Oil Engines and Pesterine for Plague Prevention.

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Half-yearly ... ... Rs. 11
Quarterly ... ... Rs. 6
MOFUSSIL.
Yearly ... ... Rs. 30
Half-yearly ... ... Rs. 16
Quarterly ... ... Rs. 9

"O. T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 13, 1914.

TURKEY'S EVIL GENIUS.

The brief resumé of the White Paper which we have received of the recent doings of Enver Pasha and his German clique, will, in all probability, go down to history as the most amazing record of duplicity, intrigue and illusion chronicled in the annals of great empires. No page of the world's history can furnish a spectacle so extraordinary as that which has just been enacted on the shores of the Bhosphorus, where, with an indifference which seems to belong to the realms of fiction rather than to those of fact, a once-mighty Imperial race has permitted itself to become hypnotised to the extent of permitting its destinies, nay its very existence as a state, to be played with by a band of foreign ruffians in the rôle of self-appointed dictators! The White Paper exposes a story which confirms the view we took of this Turkish disaster when we first heard of the declaration of war. All the facts which are already at our disposal, and more are yet to come, leave no shadow of doubt, that in taking the most momentous step, of entering into hostilities with her staunchest friends, whose far-reaching consequences it is impossible at this juncture to guage, the wishes of the Ottoman Empire as a whole were never consulted at all and the commands of the heir of Osman thrown to the winds. If diplomacy recognised such a thing, one could almost say that Turkey declared war by proxy and that Prussia was her obliging friend. The highest dignataries of the Empire,—the Grand Vizier, Prince Said Halim, cousin of the Khedive, the Sheik-ul-Islam, Keyri Bey, whose fatal "fetva" can depose his sovereign, the level-headed Ministers of Finance and the Interior, Djavid and Talaat Beys, the Minister of Marine, the Heir to the Throne and the Sultan did not hesitate to declare their desire for neutrality and in some cases even to hint at their pro-British proclivities, and yet we are at war with Turkey! If it were not a tragedy it would appear to belong to the realms of burlesque. We are combating against a Turkish army which is not Turkish and a navy whose Admiralty chiefs do not desire to fight us; we are at conflict with a nation that does not yet consider itself our enemies! We have actually received assurances from such eminent Ottomans as Cherif Pasha and Prince Sabah Eddine that they openly desire the victory of the Allies! Indeed, a band of brigands utterly unworthy of the name of soldiers, ever ready apparently to soil their hands with intrigue, have practically cocked a pistol at the head of their venerable and peace-loving Sultan with the cry of "shoot or be shot." The Grand Vizier, holder of a title which for five centuries has conveyed to the European mind the highest place and power, has been threatened with a court-martial if he sought to give expression to his indignation by resigning his lofty office, while to complete the amazing scene we hear rumours to the effect that the Crown Prince sought to save his country by playing the Brutus in the Council Chamber. One can scarce refrain from lamenting that his Imperial Highness was not a better shot! Those who have travelled in Turkey know the respect which is still felt for Britain and France, both of whom, and particularly the former, have always sought to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. The poorest peasant of Anatolia, despite his Chauvinism, felt some gratitude towards those, who, his Mollah told him, had shed their blood for Islam. Yet this same honest simple individual has been driven to the colours to fight against a race for whom he has never in the whole course of Ottoman history regarded with even a shadow of enmity. The White Paper proves what we had already conjectured, that the present declaration of war does not represent the views of either the Sultan or his Government. Not three weeks ago the correspondent of "The Near East" assured us that one could not say that Constantinople was anti-British, whilst it is common knowledge that the high Turkish aristocracy have always regarded the Committee of Union and Progress,—and rightly so in its latter phase,—with contempt and have hidden their heads with shame at the Germanisation of their country. These are important aspects of the unhappy situation which the Premier to some extent appears to have overlooked in the course of his speech in the Guildhall. Six years ago on the very spot, on the same festive occasion, the First Minister of the British Crown congratulated the then Turkish Ambassador, Rifaat Bey, on the establishment of the Young Turk or *soi-disant* Constitutional regime. As one who belonged to Gladstonian Cabinets it was naturally a cause for joy that Hamidian despotism had been overthrown and an adulterated form of Liberalism established. But now those who looked with so much hope to the Young Turk regime are bound to admit with Mr. Asquith that it possesses "all the vices but neither the vigour nor the versatility of the old." But the Prime Minister forgets the important fact, as fact we think it undoubtedly is, that the vast majority of the Ottoman nation are still Turks, have no desire to be German vassals and when they know and realise the trick that has been played upon them will spurn the men that have played it. Like his great predecessor, Gladstone, the Prime Minister has his obsessions as to what is good for the Near East, but it would be as well not to give notice to the old tenant unless one is sure of the respectability of the new one who may come along. Besides new tenants often commence alterations which are distasteful or even dangerous to their neighbours; and it has always been a diplomatic theory that the climate of Constantinople is essentially suitable for a Sick Man, a safe theory as history has shown, however distasteful to a class of politician who seem more anxious to foust Liberalism on the backward peoples of other lands than on the advanced races within the British Empire. The best thing that can happen is the awakening of the Turkish nation to the tragic impasse to which its rulers have brought it and that we trust will come. If the Prussian officers in the prisoners' camp believed the Japanese had joined the insurgents in a revolution in India, the Anatolian peasant might well be excused for being cajoled by tales of holy wars and Moslem insurrections which, being a pious Moslem, he supports with all his ardour. It will be our first and painful duty to disillusion him in the most practical manner possible, but afterwards let us deal with him in a spirit of generosity.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

War, horrid war, is the burden of the Municipal Commissioner's song on the revised estimates for the current official year and on the budget of the coming one. The tune on which he played at the meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday last, was plaintive, to a degree not quite warranted by existing facts or past experience. All the same, he treats the Standing Committee to a dissertation on what might be at the end of March 1914-15. Instead of philosophically awaiting the turn of events by that date, he Cassandra-like proclaims that the town duties, the water tax and the wheel tax are liable to suffer to the aggregate extent of 5½ lakhs. But his *fidus Achates* in the person of the Chief of Municipal Accounts comforts him with the balm of an increase in other items of revenue for about 2¾ lakhs. And eventually, after achieving the customary abracadabra of our arithmetical jugglers, he further solaces the municipal Kaiser by bringing down the estimated deficit to 1.76 lakhs, thereby obtaining a probable cash balance of 38.95 lakhs. The question, however, is whether all these acrobatics can be relied on? We may readily admit that the war has or may have its far-off and indirect consequences on the fortunes of municipal finance. But at present there is nothing tangible before the Corporation excepting these detailed figures exhibited. But figures, as we all know, may be made to dance to any tune, gay or grave, as the astute piper wants. In our opinion, speaking from past arithemetical acrobatics of a similar character, these figures are purely hypothetical. They are not based on facts and they cannot be relied upon from past experience. They may be realised or remain unrealised. They may exceed the present computation or play any other trick undreamt of in the arithmetical philosophy of the Chief Accountant and the Municipal Commissioner. Of course, it may be readily admitted that some caution is necessary. At the same time, it has happened in the past that caution has been carried too far, to meet the peculiar exigencies of municipal finance. Such caution has led to a surplus being converted into a deficit, and a deficit into a surplus. Either way a commissioner tries to square his sail to the prevailing wind Should his prognostications, that is, his hypothetical figures fail, he can turn round and say: "It is good that circumstances have so altered that we are better off than we expected. But all the same it was a wise procedure on our part that we took all possible precautions." With equal adroitness he would relate how prudent and far-seeing he was in forecasting the figures in the way they were, and that municipal finances so far have been saved by his sagacity. And the unsophisticated section, a majority, would congratulate him on that feat. But these arts in budget-making and tinkering the estimates do not strike the imagination of the matter of fact and experienced Gibson Bowleses of the Corporation. So that considering the explanatory observations, and the Commissioner's hypothetical figures from all points of view, we are disposed to think that he would have done well severely to let alone the estimates for the current year, instead of disturbing them in the spirit of the alarmist. No water as yet has gone under the bridge of municipal finance. There are yet before us four and half months, eventful months which will tell us how municipal revenue and outgoings may fare. How can we forecast that by March 31st town duties will so seriously decline as to show a deficit of three lakhs? It is all a matter of pure guess. At any rate sound finance demanded that the remaining months should run out their course without any disturbance at the present hour. The close of the official year would tell us exactly the tale of joy or woe. On that tale the Corporation could well revise its budget of 1915-16, say at the end of the first six months, namely December 31st, 1915. So far, then, whatever others may say, and however the Commissioner may talk of precaution, forewarning and the rest of the stock phrases which are generally in vogue, we are of opinion that the Commissioner would have acted wisely in allowing the estimates for the current year to run out their natural course. Of course he is entitled to prepare the budget for 1915-16 by the light of existing facts, though even here it should be observed that many things may happen in another twelve months to upset the entire estimates of both revenue and expediture. Of course, the law requires the submission of the budget by January 31st. Still there is nothing to prevent it being so prepared that by September 30th, 1915, it might be reasonably revised by the experience gained during the first six months. But the tribe of budget-makers in every part of the civilised world, is a peculiar tribe by itself, to over-reach whom is a difficult task. They have so well learnt their art that whichever way you may try to catch them they will elude your grasp. Be that as it may, our conviction is that the Commissioner has taken too alarmist a view of municipal finance, which is neither warranted by past experience, nor by existing facts. And so far the Standing Committee would do well to see how far both the estimates may be modified so as to be approved and adopted by the Corporation.

Notes of the Day

The Emden's Chief.

The report that the gallant captain of the Emden has not been deprived of his sword, and that all due honour is being paid to him by the Sydney, is what one would naturally expect of a service that recognises gallantry in whatever quarter it is shown. Certainly the plucky Captain of the Emden deserves every honour that his own nation as well as the British foe have shown him. Commandant Carl von Muller has been in command of the Emden for two years now. Before taking up the command of this unit of the German Far Eastern Squadron, von Muller was for several years engaged on the German Marine Board. Last year, after his appointment to the Emden, having attained the position of a corvet captain, he was awarded the Order of the Crown of the 3rd Class. In the summer months of 1913, it fell to the lot of the Emden, during a rising on the Yangtse, to silence the guns of several Chinese forts which were occupied by rebels. The feat, which had to be promptly undertaken in the interests of German merchant vessels, was quickly accomplished.

The Kaiser's Reward.

As our readers are aware, for the Emden's exploits in the Indian Ocean, the gallant captain has been awarded by the Kaiser the Iron Cross, which he far more truly deserves than the thousands of German soldiers of ordinary calibre who have had these crosses showered on them for their so-called heroism in the Belgian and French campaign. The youthful Prince Franz-Joseph of Hohenzollern, who is fortunately among the survivors of the Emden was receiving his "finishing lessons" as a junior naval officer on board the Emden. Prince Franz-Joseph, by the way, is not a nephew of the Kaiser, but a member of the elder, but non-reigning, branch of the Hohenzollerns. He is the second son of the present head of the family, Prince William of Hohenzollern, and thus a nephew of the new King of Roumania.

Health During the Week.

There is not much change to report in the bill of mortality in the city for the past week in comparison with the week which preceded it. For the first time this season, however, plague cases were completely absent, while only one death from cholera and two from small-pox were registered in the week under notice. The general death-rate, for a total of 461, stood at 24.47, which was considerably lower than either the figure of the corresponding week of 1913 which stood at 29.35, or the past quinquennial mean which was 30.12. The birth-rate during the past week does not compare favourably with the records of the corresponding weeks of previous years. There were only 434 births last week, in comparison with 500 in the corresponding week of 1913 and 458,—the average of the corresponding weeks of the previous five years. The mortality from the principal diseases occurred as follows:—Malaria, 5, enteric fever 4, fevers of other kinds 36, diarrhoea 30, dysentry 14, phthisis 22, other diseases of the respiratory system 123 and tubercular diseases 15. There were four cases of premature birth and 24 of still-birth registered during the week. Apart from these cases, the high infant mortality prevalent in the city can be seen from the fact that 114 out of the total of 461 deaths occurred among children under one year, and 45 more among children aged between one and five years.

The American Consul.

His many friends in Bombay will regret to learn that the American Consul, Mr. Henry D. Baker, is to leave us having received news by cable of his appointment to be Commercial Attaché of the United States in Russia, with headquarters at the American Embassy at Petrograd. A recent act of Congress created the positions of Commercial Attachés for the leading countries of the world, with a view to promoting extension of American trade. Mr. Baker who has received the appointment for Russia, has been Consul at Bombay for about a year, his previous consular work having been in Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies, at Nassau, Bahamas, from which post he was promoted to Bombay. He is married to an Australian lady at present in America. Mr. Baker since he has been in India has written numerous commercial reports concerning this country, which are shortly to be published in book form by the Department of Commerce at Washington. In addition to acting as the representative of his own country in Bombay, Mr. Baker has lately been called upon to assume charge of the interests of German, Austro-Hungarian and Turkish subjects, and of Swiss subjects of German-speaking Cantons. It is expected that Mr. Baker will leave Bombay for Russia about the 1st of January, 1915, or as soon as Vice-Consul Coleman now in America, can return here, or until a new Consul for Bombay is appointed.

Official and Personal.

The resignation of Mr. Hormasji Mancherji Kama of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate of Bombay has been accepted by his Excellency the Governor in Council.

Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, who has retired from the Service, arrived in Bombay, yesterday, and is staying at the Taj.

Captain T. J. Hallinan, Royal Army Medical Corps, is appointed Specialist in Electrical Science, 3rd (Lahore) Division.

On vacating his appointment as Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, Major Sir G. M. H. Sterling, Bart, D. S. O., Essex Regiment, is permitted to revert to the Imperial Establishment.

The undermentioned lady nurses have been permitted to retire on completion of their present term of service:—Lady Superintendent, Miss M. L. Hayes; Nursing Sister, Miss L. E. Davis; Nursing Sister, Miss E. M. Fraser.

DECENTRALIZATION BILL.

TO BE INTRODUCED IN BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A Bill to decentralize and otherwise to facilitate the administration of enactments in force in the Presidency of Bombay will be introduced at the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons says:—

In accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, a Decentralization Bill has been introduced in the Imperial Council dealing with Acts of the Imperial Legislature, but leaving the Provincial Acts to be dealt with in local Decentralization Bills. The present Bill is accordingly drawn up on the lines of the Bill that has been introduced in the Imperial Council.

As to the general principles of the Bill, it is necessary only to observe that—

(I) It deals with ten Acts passed in the Bombay Legislative Council, of which eight are more than 23 years old and were framed on unduly centralised principles, and with one Act passed in the Imperial Legislative Council but in force only in the Presidency of Bombay.

(II) The most common form of delegation in the Bill is delegation to the Divisional Commissioners of powers given by the Acts only to the Governor in Council. Under Act V of 1868 many of these powers (as well as others not included in the Bill) have already been delegated to the Commissioner in Sind; but there has been no power to delegate them to the Commissioners of the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions.

The Acts in question are: The Public Conveyances Act, 1863 (Sections 14 and 34); The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867 (Sections 5, 9, 15 and 18); The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act, 1874 (Sections 5, 45, 52, 64, 70 and 83) and the Matadars Act, 1887 (Sections 28 and 30); the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1884 (Sections 14, 17, 20, 36, 43 and 44); the Aden Port Trust Act, 1888 (Section 11); the Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889 (Sections 5, 7, 19, 21, 32, 41, 42 and 44); the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Sections 11, 23, 25A, 35, 39, 45, 61, 62 and Schedule B); the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Sections 11, 15, 16, 23, 35, 46, 56, 144, 145 and 150); the Bombay City Police Act, 1902 (Sections 22, 23, 27, 45 and 51); the Act to make better provision for the collection of Land Customs on certain Foreign frontiers of the Presidency of Bombay, 1857 (Sections 13 and 20).

THE BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your article in yesterday's issue regarding the Stock Exchange was a matter of surprise and comment to most of the brokers, as one sided and superficially reasoned especially when compared with your usual well-balanced judgment on other current topics of the day.

The resolutions adopted by our stock exchange authorities are a result of deep and well-calculated deliberation,—so much so that they differ from those adopted by the London Exchange only as regards interest and both have adopted them independently, after mature consideration.

We have thereby rendered no disservice to our clientele but, on the contrary, we have sacrificed our own gain to the interest of our *bona-fide* clients. To the natural depression owing to war other factors would have given a downward impetus, which would have been irresistible. Many forced sales have already been made owing to the banks' demands for additional margin, and, if we had allowed further fall by opening the market, the loss all round would have been so great that as in Ahmedabad Mill owners and big investors would have been forced to ask Government intervention to close the doors of the market and last but not the least unscrupulous gamblers would have flocked to the market spreading harrowing news to frighten people and depress the market thereby rendering the work of Government still more difficult.

The shroffs, who advance money to our market, have gone with their gold to their native towns, the local banks have their own trouble to cope with, the Presidency banks advance no money on shares. Under such conditions what would have been the fate of bona-fide investors had we not come to their rescue and adopted these prohibitive measures to give them this relief, however, inadequate. If an individual broker or his client is thereby put into a little difficulty, or a speculator cannot close his bear account and pocket his gains it is natural for him to raise this selfish hue and cry and even send legal notices which were duly consigned to their proper place.

You compare our position with that of the London Exchange, but our position is worse off as there the Government helps with money and wise measures, while we have to use our own resources which are at present in all conscience infinitesimal.

In London there is hope, loyalty and patriotism, while here there is sheer fright and an undercurrent of hatred among the Hindus here. Had it not been for our President, the Hindu brokers would long ago have cut off all the prices of the standing business, closed the market for good and retired to their native towns to await the result of war at leisure.

I hope that I have placed the other view before you and now you will be better able to form a correct estimate of our present position and not rundown our self-sacrificing attempt to guard the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.,

K. W. PATCH.

Sassoon Road, Parel, Nov. 11, 1914.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN OFFERS OF PEACE

RUSSIANS STILL ADVANCING.

KING'S SPEECH ON WAR.

EMDEN'S "SPORTING SKIPPER" SAFE.

A message to the "Morning Post" 'from Rome says that Germany, alarmed at Russia's successes has made preliminary offers of peace to Russia, which have been rejected.

In Belgium the Allies' front has been maintained despite the violence and strength of the enemy's attacks. Though the Germans have succeeded in taking Dixmude the Allies continue to hold the outskirts of the town and the enemy's attempts to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser, have proved fruitless. On the rest of the front in the Western theatre the weather has only allowed of action in detail, which has been favourable to the Allies.

A vigorous Russian offensive continues in Galicia and the Russians on their march on Crasow have reached Mieschow. In the region of Eastern Prussia they are nearing the Mazurian Lakes.

A communique issued at Petrograd says a fierce battle with the Turks has taken place in the Kiprikey region, the latter apparently being officered by Germans, who endeavoured to out-flank the Russians, but were repulsed.

The Admiralty announces that the Captain of the Emden and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern are both prisoners, unwounded and it is unofficially announced that the Emden's losses were 200 killed and 30 wounded.

His Majesty the King opened Parliament in person on Wednesday with diminished ceremonial.

In his speech from the Throne His Majesty said that there was throughout the Empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause.

Referring to the war with Turkey His Majesty said: "My Mussalman subjects know well that the rupture with Turkey was forced upon me against my will and I recognise with appreciation and gratitude, the proofs they have hastened to give of their loyalty, devotion and support."

The speeches on the Address in the House of Commons were noteworthy for their non-party spirit.

Mr. Asquith in his speech referred to the Antwerp expedition, and said that everything was done with Lord Kitchener's approval.

In the House of Lords speeches were made paying tributes to Indian loyalty. The Marquis of Crewe said that the Indains had more than fulfilled their highest hopes.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

NIEUPORT.—Ten miles S. W. of Ostend.

YPRES.—In West Flanders, 18 miles N. W. of Lille.

DIXMUNDE.—15 miles south of Ostend.

ARMENTIERES.—Ten miles from Lille, close to Belgian frontier.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

RHEIMS.—In the dep. of Marne, 98 miles E. N. E. of Paris.

SOISSONS.—On the river Aisne, 18 miles S. W. of Laon.

VAILLY.—A town of France in the dep. of Aisne, 9 miles N. of Soissons.

CRACOW.—In Austria on the left bank of the Vistula.

MLAVA.—50 miles N. of Warsaw and five miles from the East Prussian frontier.

SOLDAU.—In East Prussia, 100 miles S. by W. of Konigsburg.

GOLDAP.—In East Prussia, 22 miles S. of Gumbinnen.

MAZURIAN LAKES.—In East Prussia near the Russian frontier.

GERMANY GETTING ALARMED.

REPORTED PEACE OVERTURES.

FIERCE STRUGGLE IN BELGIUM.

ALLIES' FRONT MAINTAINED.

VAIN ATTEMPTS TO DEBOUCH FROM DIXMUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 1-30 p.m.

An official communiqué published in Paris yesterday evening said:—

The enemy throughout the day continued yesterday's effort without achieving any fresh result. They made a counter-attack against Lombardzyde but were repulsed. They also made vain attempts to debouch from Dixmude on the left bank of the Yser. Nothing new has occurred over the rest of the front.

GERMANS OCCUPY DIXMUDE.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 6-30, p. m.

A communiqué issued in Paris says:—

On the left wing the battle was resumed yesterday with the greatest intensity from Nieuport to Lys. Our front in a general way has been maintained despite the violence and strength of the enemy's attacks against our *points d'appui* We re-occupied Lombardzyde and advanced beyond this point.

The Germans, however, towards the end of the day succeeded in taking Dixmude. We continue to hold the outskirts of the town and hold the canal from Nieuport to Ypres. The canal has been strongly occupied. The struggle was of the fiercest character at these points.

The British were also attacked at several points but everywhere stopped the enemy. There is no change elsewhere on the front except that our troops have progressed northward of Soissons and westward of Vailly.

Otherwise the weather has only allowed of action in detail, which has been favourable to our arms. We have especially hustled the enemy at Coincourt, north of the Forest of Parroy.

BATTLE CONTINUES WITH GREAT VIOLENCE.

PARIS, Nov. 11.

Last evening's official statement said: "The battle to the north continues with great violence. There is nothing noteworthy on the rest of the front."

ENEMY'S ATTACK NEAR YPRES REPULSED.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 5-50 p.m.

A communique issued in Paris says:—

Our troops have consolidated the results of the last few days over the greater part of the front from La Bassee to Woevre. It is noteworthy moreover that we have progressed in the region of the Loivre, between Rheims and Berry-au-Bac.

There is no change in Lorraine. The enemy's attacks on the heights southward of Col-de-Sainte Marie and south-east of Thann have all been repulsed.

The fighting between the North Sea and Armentieres has been all the more fierce since the opposing forces have both been acting on the offensive. The day was on the whole marked by the defeat of the enemy's attack in considerable force south of Ypres and appreciable progress by the French forces from Bizschoote and Ypres to Armentieres. The British energetically repulsed two German attacks.

KING CONGRATULATES HIS FORCES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The King has telegraphed to Sir John French saying:—"The splendid pluck, spirit and endurance of the troops in desperate fighting against vastly superior fores, fills me with admiration. I am confident of the final result of their noble efforts under your able command."

GERMANS' BID FOR CALAIS.

SIR JOHN FRENCH'S CONFIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 12.

A cable to the "Civil and Military Gazette" states:—

To-days news from both theatres is contradictory. The persistent reports that the Germans are withdrawing their troops from Belgium for the eastern frontier, conflict with the accounts of the reinforcement of their lines for a renewed attempt to hack their way to Calais or Boulogne.

The only explanation suggested is that the sending of the first line troops eastward, coincides with the reinforcement of the army in Belgium by the newly raised units.

In any case Field-Marshal Sir John French is confident that he holds the present position.

German ... been reached ...

PEACE RUMOUR.

OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

GERMANY ALARMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A message to the "Morning Post" from Rome says that Germany, alarmed at Russian successes, has made preliminary offers of peace to Russia, who has rejected them.

FIERCE BATTLE AGAINST TURKS.

RUSSIANS MAINTAIN ALL POSITIONS.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 10.

A communique issued here says:—A fierce battle has occurred in the Kiprikey region, the Turks evidently officered by Germans, endeavoured to envelop our flank but were repulsed by night. We maintained all the positions we had won.

ZANZIBAR'S LOYALTY.

CYPRUS DENOUNCES TURKEY'S ACTION.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 5-50 p.m.

Mr. Harcourt has expressed the Government's gratification at the loyal messages from the Sultan and Moslems of Zanzibar and also from his Majesty's subjects in Cyprus and their denunciation of the action of Turkey.

TURKEY'S PLIGHT.

A REVOLUTION AGAINST ENVER PASHA EXPECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The "Pioner's" London correspondent cables:—

The correspondent at Rome of the "Echo de Paris" states that the Turkish army is incapable of a serious campaign. Most of the soldiers being without uniform, wear a red armlet. A revolution against Enver Pasha is to be expected shortly.

The Berne correspondent of the same paper says that Turkey has only one aeroplane and no pilots and cannot as in the Balkan War obtain foreign aviators.

The Italian Press discussing the effects on Libya of the Turks pan-Islamic propaganda, asserts that the Turkish German officers in Cyrenaica are organising the resistance of the Senussi.

It is reported that the Italian Ambassador at Berlin has made representations on the subject.

It is unofficially declared at Berlin that according to a Constantinople message Turkey contemplates sending a special mission to Cyrenaica to counsel the abandonment of resistance to Italian authority.

REBELS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT PROMISES AMNESTY.

PRETORIA, Nov. 12, 4-50, a.m.

The Government has issued a proclamation promising amnesty to rebels who surrender before the 21st instant, with the exception of the leaders.

PASSAGE THROUGH LUXEMBURG.

INDEMNITY PAID BY GERMANS.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

At the opening of the Luxemburg Parliament, the Grand Duchess in a speech from the throne mentioned that the Germans had paid an indemnity for the passage of the troops through Luxemburg.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

INDIAN TROOPS WANT NO BOOMING.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Press Bureau "eye-witness" with the Indian troops says that a word of caution should be uttered regarding the amazing exploits and adventures attributed to the Indians. Such recommendations are desired by neither the officers nor the men. They have arrived in France with the soldierly ambition of proving worthy of standing by the side of the brave British troops.

STERLING INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 8-10 p.m.

Applications for the issue of five million sterling India Bills totalled 19,614,000 sterling. The average rate for six months' bills was three and twenty-seven thirty-thirds per cent. and for twelve months' bills four and five-thirty seconds.

RUSSIAN MARCH ON CRACOW.

VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE IN GALICIA.

SUCCESSES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 12, 2-30 a.m.

An official statement published here says: The Russians are nearing the Mazurian Lakes in the region of Eastern Prussia. There have been battles in the Goldap, Mlava and Soldau districts, which have favoured the Russians. A vigorous Russian offensive continues in Galicia.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 11.

A communique says:—"The Russians have driven back the Germans who have stubbornly fought at Lyck. Our cavalry eastward of Neidenburg has defeated Germans defending the railway, captured a train and destroyed two bridges."

The Russian cavalry has also compelled the German cavalry to retreat towards Kalisz. The Russians on the road to Cracow have reached Miechow. We have occupied Rzeszov Dynow and Lisko."

GERMANS TO ADOPT NEW PLANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The German defeats in the East are causing new plans to be adopted against the Russians.

The recovery of the Austrians although excellent, has not led to good results and the invasion of Germany having followed the attempt to link up a united front it is expected that Berlin will concentrate her eastern armies on preventing the Russians establishing themselves on German soil.

In Belgium the Germans are exhausted by repeated fruitless attacks which are believed to have resulted in the loss of one-fourth of their strength.

MORE OFFERS FROM NATIVE STATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The "Englishman's" Delhi correspondent discussing the subject of the offers of assistance from the Native States, says in Gwalior 25,000 men have offered to enlist for the army and from Bikaner a similar number were recently offered, if required.

Several more Maharajas, it is understood, have volunteered for the front.

LATEST CABLES.

(Received after 2-45 a.m.)

TURKISH ROUT IN ASIA MINOR.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12, 2-35 a.m.

It is officially announced that the Russians have turned the Turkish attempted outflanking movement at Koeprikoei into a rout, capturing prisoners and ammunition.

The Russians have occupied the whole of the Alaschkert Valley.

GERMAN LOSSES IN EAST PRUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, Nov. 12.

During the fighting in East Prussia, the Germans lost 70 per cent. of their officers.

The Russians captured from October 23rd to November 5th four howitzers, numerous guns and material, 323 officers and 21,750 men.

COTTON MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Association announced that financial arrangements are being concluded whereby the interests of the market will be safeguarded as regards the payment of settlement differences.

It is hoped that this, in conjunction with the scheme for transferring January and February futures contracts into May and June and January Egyptian into May will enable the directors shortly to effect simultaneous opening of this market with the New York and New Orleans Exchanges.

IRISH RECRUITMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

Since the outbreak of the war, 34,000 men have enlisted in Ireland in Lord Kitchener's army, including 12,000 Ulstermen.

INDIAN SOLDIERS' FUND.

LONDON, Nov. 12.

The Indian Soldiers' Fund now amounts to ...

EMDEN'S LOSSES.

200 KILLED: 30 WOUNDED.

CAPTAIN A PRISONER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Admiralty announces that the captain of the Emden and Prince Franz Joseph of Hohenzollern are both prisoners, unwounded.

It is unofficially declared that the Emden's losses were two hundred killed and thirty wounded.

The Admiralty states that all the honours of war have been given to the survivors of the Emden, and that the captain and officers have not been deprived of their swords.

EMDEN'S "SPORTING SKIPPER."

ROUSING RECEPTION PROMISED BY LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 3-5 p.m.

The papers pay a tribute to the chivalry of the Emden's "sporting skipper" and sincerely trust that he has been saved. They promise him a rousing reception if ever he comes to London.

SMALL BRITISH GUNBOAT SUNK.

TORPEDOED OFF DEAL.

NO LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 12. 1-30 a.m.

It is officially announced that H. M. S. Niger has been torpedoed by a submarine while lying in the Downs and has foundered. All the officers and the seventy-seven crew were saved. Four were injured. It is believed that none perished.

LATER.

Crowds at Deal witnessed the explosion. The Niger was anchored two miles from the shore at noon, when most of the crew were below dining. Suddenly there was a cry from the bridge of "Close watertight doors." Some rushed on deck and saw the foam of the wake of a torpedo. The Niger was struck and sank in twenty minutes. Boats were launched but many men jumped into the sea wearing the new inflated collars and were rescued by boats from the shore.

The Niger was a torpedo gunboat, 230 ft. long, with a 27 ft. beam, a displacement of 810 tons, on indicated horse power of 3,500, and a speed of 19.2 knots. Her full complement was 85.

N AVALDEFENCE OF NEW ZEALAND

LONDON, Nov. 11, 8-10 p.m.

In a speech here, Mr. Massey, the Premier, said that New Zealand ought to do much more in the matter of naval defence. It would be criminal to allow the present situation to continue.

CHANCELLOR'S WAR BILL.

"NATION WILL NOT QUAKE."

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking at a Free Church demonstration in London said he would shortly present the War Bill. He was confident the nation would not quake. "We are better able to afford it than our foes." He appealed to the Non-conformist youth to answer the country's call.

DEATH OF MR. CECIL RALEIGH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The death is announced of Mr. Cecil Raleigh.

The late Mr. Cecil Raleigh, whose real name was Rowlands, was born in 1856 and was perhaps the most prolific play-writer of modern times. He had been associated with Drury Lane Theatre for many years, and wrote and produced most of the annual dramas at the National Theatre. His output of plays either alone or in collaboration with other authors totalled 30, in addition to which he wrote several pantomimes for Drury Lane and elsewhere, and a number of music hall sketches.

SON OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF KILLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

Intimation has been received that Captain Duff, 1—1st Gurkhas, son of the Commander-in-Chief in India, has been killed in action in France. Great sympathy is felt for His Excellency throughout the station.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HIS MAJESTY ON MOSLEM LOYALTY.

EMPIRE ON ITS TRIAL.

NON-PARTY SPIRIT OF THE DEBATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 8-10 p.m.

Parliament reassembled to-day after the prorogation.

There was a large attendance in the House of Lords and many showed signs of mourning. Speeches were made paying tributes to Indian loyalty.

The Marquis of Crewe said that the Indian shad more than fulfilled the highest hopes.

The French and Russian Ambassadors were present.

LATER.

The King to-day opened Parliament in person with diminis'ed ceremonial. The Dominion and Indian troops lined the route.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

In his speech at the opening of Parliament the King said:—

The energies and sympathies of my subjects in every part of the Empire are concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a victorious issue.

My Mussulman subjects know well that the rupture with Turkey was forced upon me against my will and I recognise with appreciation and gratitude, the proofs they have hastened to give of their loyalty, devotion and support.

My Army and Navy continue to maintain in full measure their glorious traditions. We watch and follow their steadfastness and valour with thankfulness and pride.

There is throughout the Empire a fixed determination to secure at whatever sacrifice the triumph of our arms and the vindication of our cause.

Due financial provision will be asked for the effective conduct of the war. These will be the only measures submitted before the attainment of the great purpose on which the efforts of the Empire are set.

MR. BONAR LAW.

The speeches on the Address in the Commons were noteworthy for their non-party spirit. Mr. Bonar Law enphasised that there would be no amendments and only a non-partisan discussion. He considered that the position was good. The resources of the Allies were far greater than those of their enemies, and already the economic effect was being felt in Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law added that Germany's only chance of victory was that she should win before the Allies' resources were available. She had failed on both fronts

MR ASQUITH

Mr. Asquith expressed a warm appreciation of Mr. Bonar Law's tone and the Empire's world-wide sympathy. The war might last long but the longer it lasted the more the great resources of the Empire would be available. The Empire was on its trial. We could confidently hope to emerge champions of a just cause.

Mr. Asquith added:—Our troops maintain heroism never exceeded. In conjunction with our gallant Allies, they have frustrated the first design of the Emperor William.

Mr. Asquith said that he doubted whether the war would last as long as some people had originally predicted, but it would certainly last a long time.

Referring to the Antwerp expedition, he said that it was a material and useful factor in the conduct of the campaign and the responsibility for it was shared by the whole Government. Everything was done with Earl Kitchener's approval.

Mr. Asquith announced that all but a hundred-thousand of the 1,186,000 regulars authorised were already in the service of the Crown.

BOOM IN RECRUITING.

LONDON, Nov. ...

A boom in recruiting has restarted. Two thousand enlisted in London yesterday, while seven thousand have joined in Newcastle during the last three weeks. Permission to form a third Scottish battalion in Newcastle was only accorded on Friday but the battalion was completed by Monday.

The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee, with the sanction of the War Office, is asking householders for returns of members of housholders willing to enlist.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 12.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Northumberland Fusiliers, the Liverpool Regiment, the Manchester Regiment, the Royal Fusiliers, the King's Royal Rifles and the Rifle Brigade have commenced to form their 13th and 14th battalions.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

MR. WACHA ON THE MALARIA CAMPAIGN.

"AUTOCRACY RUNNING RIOT."

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterafternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, being in the chair.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla moved: "That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the death on the 12th October, 1914, of Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., who, as a member of the Corparation and of the Standing Committee for 6 years, rendered useful services to the City; and that copy of this resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their bereavements."

Sir Ibrahim said that those members of the Corporation who were associated with Mr. Vincent in the work that he did for the city both in the Corporation and outside, would join with him in appreciation for the valuable help he rendered. Mr. Vincent left many friends in Bombay when he retired from Government service, and it was a matter of regret that the Corporation had lost his services in consequence of his retirement. He was sure they all deplored the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Vincent.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, in seconding the proposition, endorsed all that had been said by the mover of the resolution, and added that Mr. Vincent was a friend of both officials and people.

Mr. N. V. Mandlik further suppported the proposition, which was carried.

"AUTOCRACY RUNNING RIOT."

Consideration was then given to a letter from Mr. Jaffer Cassum Moosa, estate manager to his Highness the Aga Khan, forwarding copies of the correspondence with the Municipality regarding the action taken by the Malaria Department in respect of home "kundis" or small reservoirs in H. H. the Aga Khan's bungalow at Nesbit Road, and stating that it would be seen that the action of the Municipality was unnecessarily harsh. (The letter has already been published.)

Mr. S. K. Barodawalla moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for report through the Standing Committee.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the proposition.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, then remarked that the malaria compaign was prosecuted with revenge in spite of all the criticisms made in the Corporation. Autocracy seemed to be running riot, and every citizen was being annoyed. It was high time that the public voice should be heard and the Commissioner should soothe their feelings. At present it was persecution and nothing else, sympathy being mere lip sympathy, and the members of the Standing Committee were acting in a parrot-like manner.

The proposition was agreed to.

CENSUS OF CHILDREN.

Sir Temulji Nariman then moved that the Executive Health Officer's reports on the census taken of children up to two years of age in selected chawls in Bombay in 1913 and 1914, be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to convey the Corporation's thanks to the Health Officer. Sir Temulji said that this was not a part of the Health Officer's duty, and he deserved their thanks for helping them towards solving the problem of infant mortality.

The proposition having been seconded, Dr N. H. Sukhia said that the Health Officer was bound to do this work, which was of an ordinary nature, and he did not deserve their thanks. He, therefore, moved as an amendment that the reports be recorded.

The amendment dropped for want of a seconder.

Dr. Sukhia then asked that the proposition should be put to the vote in two parts.

The members protested against such an action being taken, on the ground that his amendment omitting the second part was not even seconded.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried, Dr. Sukhia alone dissenting.

A QUESTION OF SCAVENGING.

In accordance with a previous notice of motion, Dr. N. H. Sukhia next moved:—"That the Commissioner be requested to report the reasons of the afternoon scavengering of public streets in the Fort north being stopped since the 11th October, thus creating a dangerous nuisance throughout the section and affecting seriously the public health of the residents during this hot weather, and what steps he has taken or intends to take against those who are responsible for the continuous neglect of the usual duty and for the prevention of recurrence thereof."

In support of his proposition, Dr. Sukhia said that for a full week the streets in the Fort North were not scavengered in the afternoon with the result that people suffered greatly owing to the stench during the night.

Dr. H. Meisheri seconded the proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner said that he would give his explanation at once. During the week in question there was a large number of troops in Bombay and they were located in the Maidan, which formed part of the Fort ward. It was therefore, the duty of the Fort Ward staff to clear the refuse. On three days, namely, 16th, 18th and 19th, there was not a sufficient staff to do the scovenging in the internal streets, but the main roads were done. On the 14th and 21st, the men were withdrawn for a few hours only and after four o'clock they did the work in the streets. For three afternoons only they did not do the work, as it was impossible to get more men, and the staff during this period worked for sixteen hours instead of eight. No one had ever complained about this except Dr. Sukhia. It was true that some slight inconvenience was caused, but it was due to exceptional circumstances and instead of blaming the men in the department if he gave a report he would have to give a great deal of praise to them, which he was sure Dr. Sukhia would not like.

Mr. D. E. Wacha asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his proposition, in view of the very satisfactory explanation of the Commissioner.

Dr. Sukhia refused to do this and replying to the debate, said that here was an instance of a legitimate duty being ignored nothing else. That was a very serious matter. He regretted that the camp was looked after at the cost of the health of the city. In view, however, of the appeal made to him by Sir Bhalchandra, he asked for permission to withdraw his proposition.

The members declined to grant him permission at this stage, and the proposition was put to the vote and lost, only Dr. Sukhia and his seconder voting in its favour.

Dr. Sukhia then asked amidst loud laughter for poll.

The meeting was adjourned until Monday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Nov. 12.)

Mr. Ramchandra Krishna Kanitkar, L.C.E., to hold charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of Assistant Political Agent for the Dangs during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks.

Mr. D. MacDonald to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Risaldar S. K. Bapat proceeded on active service.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., to hold charge of the Office of District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, until the arrival of Mr. MacDonald.

Khan Saheb Nasarvanji Rustamji Vacha, Acting Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Prison and Civil Jail, Bombay, to act as Superintendent of the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. F. B. Plunkett, Jailor, Central Prison, Ahmedabad, to act as Superintendent of H. M.'s Common Prison and Civil Jail and Governor of the Government Female Workhouse, Bombay.

Khan Saheb Kaikhosru Muncherji Clubvala, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Prisons, to act as Superintendent of the Hyderabad Central Prison.

Mr. Raghumal Chataram Motwani, M.B., B.S., to hold medical charge of the Ahmedabad Central Prison.

Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Satara.

Mr. C. J. E. David, Inspector of Mines, No. 1 Circle, is granted an extension of privilege leave for forty days.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, East Khandesh.

Mr. G. T. Garratt, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Bijapur.

Mr. L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 1st December 1914.

Mr. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty.

The Rev. H. W. Nelson, Senior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Department, has been permitted to retire from service with effect from the 8th November 1914.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, on return from leave, is appointed to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, vice the Rev. W. A. Sawtell.

Poona Volunteer Rifles.—Second Lieutenant W. P. Cowie is transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st Oct. 1914.

Mr. N. B. Baxter, Executive Engineer is transferred to the Shikarpur Canals District instead of to the Nasrat Canals District.

Mr. J. M. Mackey, Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., is, on relief by Mr. Baxter, appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Northern Sanitary District.

Mr. Maganlal Mohanlal Gandhi to be President of the Municipality of Umreth in the Kaira District vice Mr. Jeshankar Govindram Shelat, resigned.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

According to reports from the districts there was fair rain during the week ending on Tuesday in nearly all districts of the Presidency proper. It was beneficial to standing crops, though slightly injurious to cotton in Khandesh. More rain is, however, needed in three talukas and one petha of Poona and two talukas of Sholapur. Standing crops were in good condition except for slight damage by locusts in one taluka each of Karachi and Nasik and in one State of Palanpur, by rats in one State of Rewa Kantha and by insufficient rain in one taluka of Poona. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah, Khandesh and Ahmednagar. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi in two talukas of Thar and Parkar and one taluka and one petha of Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have fallen in the Deccan, risen in Gujarat and the Karnatak and were generally steady elsewhere.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 12th November 1914, was 30.080 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m. Standard time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

Too much trouble to take disagreeable medicines. Takes half an hour to get the taste out of your mouth. Try Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative and constipation cure. Good taste, good results. 180—D3

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

VICTORIA DRIVER'S COMPLAINT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which the second officer of the S. S. Lhassa appeared in answer to charges of refusing to pay the legal fare and assault preferred against him by a hack victoria driver named Hassan Ismail.

The Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge of refusing to pay the legal fare. The Magistrate held that there were many inconsistencies in the evidence regarding that charge and it appeared that the accused had not been to the Apollo Bunder at all. The accused was convicted of assault and find Rs. 5.

SEQUEL TO MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Thursday, before the Second Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Coxen charged three mill-hands, named Succaram Balu, Shunker Ladoo and Appaji Deoji with wrongfully restraining another mill-hand, named Luxman Hari.

The complainant stated that he was one of the operatives of the Currimbhoy Mills, that had struck work sometime ago, but as he could not afford to remain without work for an indefinite period he resumed work on Wednesday, seven other mill-hands doing likewise. The other strikers, who numbered about twenty-five, and who had not returned to work, they lay in wait for him at De Lisle Road to assault him. As he was passing along that road they stopped him but the police came up to the spot, prevented an assault being made on him, and arrested the accused, who were, the ringleaders.

Further hearing was adjourned.

DEFAMATION CASE.

The further hearing was resumed on Wednesday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Improvement Trust charges Passu Mulji, a Dalwala, with defamation.

Govar Dharamsey cross-examined by Mr. Payne stated that he paid Mr. Samson Rs. 70 at the latter's house. Witness went there at night accompanied by his partner and paid the money.

The hearing was again adjourned.

CRIME IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

GENERAL DECLINE.

The Annual Police Administration Report for the Bombay Presidency has been published. The Inspector-General, in the course of his report, says that the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported during last year was 115,136 as against 120,100 in 1912—a decrease of 4,964 cases. The drop is most noticeable in the Central Division (2,701 cases) and in Sind (2,651 cases): in the Southern Divison there was a fall of 1,693 cases. In the Northern Division there has been a rise of 2,306 cases, entirely under non-cognizable crime—there was a marked decline in cognizable cases. Out of 115,136 cases reported, 62,866 were under the Indian Penal Code (classes I to V) and 52,270 under class VI, as compared with 69,296 and 50,804 cases respectively in 1912

The total number of cognizable complaints reported to the police or taken up *Suo Motu* was, under "all classes," 36,950 as against 41,342 in the previous year; of the firmer number, 34,347 were Indan Penal Code cases in the first five classes and 2,613 fall under class VI, as compared with 38,364 and 2,978 respectively in 1912.

The decrease in the volume of reported crime (4,392 cases) is shared by all territorial divisions including railways.

The Commissioner, Northern Division, explains that various reasons have been assigned by local officers for the general decrease, "the chief being the favourable conditions of a normal year, strict supervision over bad character and crime investigation."

In the Central Division the decrease is ascribed to a favourable crop and a prosperous cotton sale, absence of plague and famine and the advent of a better year in certain districts.

The Commissioner, Southern Division, accounts for the decline in reported crime as being due to more vigorous methods adopted against Criminal Tribes, the supervision exercised over resident and wandering gangs and bad characters in general, the organised campaign against Berad gangs undertaking in Belgaum, and better preventive action taken by the police under sections 107 and 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Among the most satisfactory features of the returns for 1913 are the drop in reported and true crime coupled with the fall in the ratio of undetected cases. Sind with a percentage of 51 against 55 in the previous year has improved noticeably but is still well behind the Presidency proper.

As regards the results of police prosecutions before the courts; out of 13,190 true cases disposed of by trial, 11,739 ended in conviction, giving a ratio of 89 as against 89.2 in 1912. These figures do not include complaints classed as mistaken or false after trial.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Gita Indaji, a Hindu lad, aged ten years, residing in Dharamsey Road, was running across the Bhendy Bazaar Road on Wednesday, with a paper kite in his hand, when he ran in front of and was knocked down by the right mud-guard of motor car No. 2540 which was being driven by Mr. J. R. Davidson of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas. Mr. Davidson at once stopped the car, put the boy in it and took him to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had suffered a fracture of the palate bone and slight concussion of the brain, and he was detained for treatment

CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 12.

The following is the eight list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

Jemadar Mahabir Rana, 2nd-8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Walton, 1st:9th Gurkha Rifles.

WOUNDED.

Jemadar Harakbahadur Thapa, 1st-3rd Gurkha Rifles.

MISSING.

Captain Buchanan, 35th Sikhs.

INVALIDED.

Lieutenant-Colonel Dobbie, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Major Gib, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Major Stanley and Captain MacWatters, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Watts, Supply and Transport.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 11, 3-5 p.m.

WOUNDED.

Major E. Abadie, Ninth Lancers.

Lancers.

Second-Lieut Viscount Althorp, 1st. Life Guards.

Lieut R. Ball, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Major Burne, Army Service Corps.

Capt. P. Butler, Irish Regt.

Capt. W. Cuninghame, 2nd. Life Guards.

Second Lieut C. J. Edwards, Northumberlands.

Capt. E. Gibbons, Middlesex.

Lieut Gladwin, Scots Guards.

Lieut G. Gore-Langton, 18th Hussars.

Capt. J. A. Halliday, 11th. Hussars.

Capt. J. F. Harrison Royal Horse Guards.

Lieut Hollings, 21st. Lancers.

Capt. Lord A. Innes-Ker. Royal Horse Guards.

Capt. A. Johnson, Lincolns.

Capt. Jones-Mortimer, Somerset Light Infantry.

Lieut B. C. Lake, Scottish Borderers.

Lieut F. Milne, 2nd. Dragoon Guards.

Lieut Hon. C. Mulholland, 11th. Hussars.

Lieut-Col. F. Pitman, 11th Hussars.

Capt. G. N. Reynolds, 21st Lancers.

Capt. Hon. R. B. Robertson, Rifle Brigade.

Lieut-Colonel Rowley, Middlesex.

Capt. B. St. John, Northumberlands.

Capt. C. E. Sankey, Engineers.

Lieut-Col. B. E. Smith, Lincolns.

Lieut I. M. Smith, Somerset Light Infantry.

Major N. St. V. Stewart, 18th. Hussars.

Capt. Stourton, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieut-Col. E. P. Strickland, Manchesters.

Second-Lieut. C. Swire, 1st. Dragoons.

Lieut Telfer-Smollett, Highland Light Infantry.

Major Terrot, 6th. Dragoons.

Capt. Wright, 4th. Dragoon Guards.

Second-Lieut Chalker, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Newhouse, Engineers; Norman, Ninth Lancers; and Shaw, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Major C. C. Barlow, Lincoins.

Lieut F. S. Crossley, 9th. Lancers.

Lieut A. Hayter, Norfolks.

Capt. Tollemache, Lincolns.

MISSING.

Lieut Fitze, Horse Artillery.

Capt. R. S. Fletcher, Northumberlands.

Capt. Lord H. Grosvenor, 1st. Life Guards.

Lieut F. L. Harvey, 9th. Lancers; Capt. A. M. Pollard, Medicals.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Captain R. F. Balfour, Scots Guards.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain G. M. Bentley, Northamptons.

Captain G. Keenlyside, West Kents.

Lieut. L. C. Nicholson, Berkshires.

Lieut. W. Sandeman, Gordons.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

GOVERNMENT COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

The Committee appointed by the Government of India to inquire into and report on all questions relating to the co-operative movement in India, assembled in Bombay yesterday to record the evidence of witnesses from this city and Surat. The committee was composed of the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Sir E. D. Maclagan (chairman); The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.; Mr. A. E. English, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. F. F. Lyall, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. F. W. Johnston, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. W. Renwick; Mr. M. Azhar Ali and Mr. R. Ewbank (Secretary).

The first witness examined was Dr. Stanley Reed in regard to the Bombay Presidency Co-operation Credit Bank.

Rao Bahadur K. G. Desai, who was examined next gave a detailed account of the working of the co-operative societies in the Surat district.

Rao Saheb S. S. Talmaki was also examined, and gave his experience of the working of a private society started in Bombay.

TURKISH SUBJECTS IN BOMBAY.

At the request of Barsi Bey, Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay, and with the approval of the Government of Bombay, and the Government of the United States, Mr. Henry D. Baker, American Consul, has taken charge of the interests of Turkish subjects here.

The Earl of Suffolk who was several years in India on Lord Curzon's Staff, has returned to India, this time in another capacity with the Territorial Force.

You can see the results of taking Methyloids in 3 hours. They relieve pain and check the discharge promptly, and cure in a few days. Methyloids are sure. 180—A3

THE DEFENCE OF ANTWERP.

WHAT THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE DID

A stirring narrative is told by a member of the British Naval Force which had taken part in the derence of Antwerp.

"The trenches had been prepared for us, but our first job was to improve them. They were good before, but I think we made them a bit better. While we were engaged on the task of digging, a German aeroplane hovered over us and discharged seven smoke bombs. These bombs burst over each trench thus giving the enemy our exact positions. That night we were not shelled, but shells were exchanged by both armies in various parts of the field.

"On Wednesday night the bombardment began in earnest. There was a continual whistling noise from the shells overhead and incessant crashes. It was a hideous sound. The different kind of shells had each a different note, and we soon learned to distinguish them. Those from the big siege guns, which we call 'Black Marias,' made a noise like the passing of an express train. One of these shells fiell within fifty yards of me. I was talking to the doctor at the moment, and he was telling me and some of my friends how to distinguish the sound of these shells. He had hardly got the words out of his mouth when the 'Black Maria' fell. We all threw ourselves flat down. The shell made a hole big enough to bury two horses in. A young seaman who was standing on the edge of the trench about seventy yards away was blown right into it by the concussion, but was not scratched.

COOKING IN THE TRENCHES.

"About sixty yards away on the far side of the trench three of my mates were milking a cow. They stopped, of course, when they heard the explosion, and threw themselves flat. But I saw them get up and go on with the milking. They brought the milk in all right. It was very good milk, too. From this time shrapnel were continually falling though they did not explode well, but we had no more of the 'Black Marias.' Several of our men were wounded. The enemy were out of sight, so that we could not get in a smack at them, although we fired a volley for luck.

"All Thursday the shells were bursting. Again some of our chaps were wounded, but no very great damage was done. That day we had a great dinner. We caught twenty-two fowls, plucked them and boiled them in the trenches. We also shot a cow, skinned it, and hung it up ready to be cut up on the Friday. I am sorry to say we never ate that cow. Before we cut it up and cooked it we had to retire, worse, luck, and leave the cow for the Germans. We all hope that it proved a tough one.

"It was about ten o'clock on Thursday night that we got the order to retire. We carried our wounded with us. The doctor and I went back to the trenches to make sure there were no wounded left. By this time we had missed our company and had to run about 3½ miles to catch them up. Shells were now falling very thick. The retirement was carried out in an orderly fashion. We might have been on parade. All the oil tanks in the city were ablaze and there were a large number of houses in flames."

FIRST LORD'S MESSAGE.

Here is the message which Mr. Churchill addressed to the gun crews of H.M.S.——:

The First Lord wishes representatives of the Royal Navy now going into action at Antwerp good fortune and God-speed. The cause which they are to serve is the preservation of the national life of the Belgian people, who are in the extreme distress of a cruel, terrible, and unprovoked attack. A million men in the British Isles, now getting themselves ready to take part in the struggle, will watch the feat of arms expected from the members of the naval ratings employed.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE.

SCALE OF PAY REVISED.

A Press Note issued by the Bombay Government notifies that an improvement in the scale of pay of assistant teachers in Government secondary schools and training institutions has been sanctioned with effect from 1st April, 1914, providing Rs. 50 instead of the present Rs. 40 as the initial salary, the remaining posts being regraded with salaries ranging between Rs. 50 and Rs. 150. A second important revision has also been sanctioned with a view to equalising the prospects of educational officers in the inspecting and teaching lines. The pay of the highest grade of Assistant Deputy Educational Inspectors is to be raised from Rs. 125 to Rs. 150 per mensem, so as to equal the pay of the highest grade of assistant teachers. The pay of Deputy Educational Inspectors has also been revised. Hitherto there have been only three grades, on Rs. 200, Rs. 250 and Rs. 300 per mensem. In future there are to be two new grades on Rs. 350 and Rs. 400. In addition to this, a rise of pay has been granted to the Principals of the Training Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad, Dharwar and Hyderabad and to the Head Master of the Dhulia Training School. In future the incumbents of three will receive Rs. 500 and the remaining two Rs. 400.

THE BUDGE-BUDGE RIOT,

TWO SINDHI PASSENGERS MIXED UP IN IT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

The "Bengalee" understands that amongst those taken in custody in connection with the Sikh riot at Budge Budge there are two Sindhi young men who were going to America for study. They halted at Japan when the war broke out and they were anxious to return home and availed themselves of Komagata Maru to come to Calcutta. They were mixed up with the Sikhs and are now detained in jail. They are two brothers elder Mr. J. T. Mansukhani M.A. was a professor of Philosophy in the B. N. College, Bankipore, and the younger Narainda is seventeen years old.

SPORTING NEWS.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(Specially Written for the Chronicle.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 12.

To-day was almost a cup day. There were a few scratchings and the racing was good. The premier race, the Country Bred Cup, took the place of the Army Cup and was won by Ismailia beating the favourite Atlanta. The Lieutenant-Governor presented the Cup after the race.

The following are the details:—

ARAB HANDICAP.—1,000 yards.

Mr. Garda's NIZAMULMULK, (10-3), Quin 1

Captain Tenlen's OLD JOE, (6-10), Harrison 2

Maharaja of Gwalior's TAFIC PASHA... (9-4), Brown 3

Race.—Thirteen ran. Najine looked like winning: then Old Joe and Nizamulmulk fought for the first place, the latter getting ahead by ¾ length; ¾ length between second and third.

Time.—1 min. 2 2-5 secs.

GRANT PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr. Rennell's FIRST CHANCE (9-4) Trenoweth 1*

Maharaja of Gwalior's MISSIVE 1*

(Dead heat.)

Mr. Skinner's UNCLE B (8-10) Pertap Singh 3

Betting.—Evens Missive and Simon's Light; 2 to 1 First Chance, Naughty Boy and Birthday; 6 to 10 the others.

Race.—Dead heat for first place; two lengths between first and second.

Time.—1 min. 4 2-5 secs.

PONY HURDLES.—One and a half miles, over six hurdles.

Mr. Mostyn Owen's STRATHROY (10-2), A. Hoyt 1

Col. Koe's LATE NIGHT (11-4), Northmore 2

Mr. Brigstocke's REGAL Williamson 3

Race.—They went off to a good start. After going fifty yards Regal turned sharply round and threw Williamson, Strathroy led round the course and won by 12 lengths.

Time.—2min. 50⅘secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Strathroy, evens Late Night, 3 to 1 on Regal.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—Five furlongs.

Mr. Tom Scott's WIDGIEWA (9-5) Trenoweth 1

Maharaja of Gwalior's LOLA (9-10) Brown 2

Mr. Smith's KITTY S. Melsom 3

Race.—Eight ran. Spook was left at the post. Lola shot out but nearing the three furlongs Widgiewa went ahead and won easily by 4½ lengths. Distance between second and third 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 2⅘secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Lolla; 2 to 1 against Widgiewa; 6 to 1 the others.

GOMTEE PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Sarnam's MAORI KING (8-8) Trahan ... 1

Mr. Mill's ENFANTE GATE (8-8) Hoyt ... 2

Kuar Saheb of Patiala's ALICE (8-10) Pratt 3

Race:—Royal Gift got a bad start. Arlington led, but was quickly overtaken by Enfante Gate which in turn was challenged by Maori King, the latter just winning by a neck. Distance between second and third 2½ lengths.

Time:—1min. 32 2 5secs.

COUNTRY BRED CUP.—One mile.

Mr. A. Sattar's ISMAILIA (9-9) Brown ... 1

Mr. Ariff's VALIANT (8-7) Trahan 2

Koer Saheb of Patiala's HOUSEMAID (11-3) Pratt 3

Race:—Atlanta led at a great pace, but soon was displaced by Valiant and Dick Turpin. Round the bend Ismailia worked to the front and went past the post by 1½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1min. 41⅘secs.

Betting:—Evens Atlanta, 2 to 1 Valiant and Ismailia; 6 to 10 the others.

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following press communique was issued yesterday:—

A notice is being issued to-day simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 19th November 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be 1s. 3 29/32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers 1s. 3 27/32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Tuesday, the 19th November 1914, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

NAGPUR ASSAULT CASE.

A correspondent writes:—

In the Court of Mr. W. C. F. Waterfall C. S. First Class Magistrate, Mr. Garrat H. Hogan, residing at Nagpur, has charged Reserve Police Sergt. J. Keough under Sections, 323, 447, 504, 506, and 500 of the I.P.C. It is alleged that the complainant was at his own residence when attacked by the accused.

The case was fixed for the 7th inst. but when called up the accused and the police witness were not present. The case was therefore adjourned to the 19th instant.

BARANAGORE ARMS ACT CASE.

ACCUSED GET THREE YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

At the High Court, to-day, Justices Fletcher and Beachcroft, delivered judgment in what is known as the Baranagore Arms Act Case.

This is an appeal preferred by Motilal Chatterjee and Khogendra Nath Chowdhury, who had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Alipore of possessing unlicensed arms, of manufacturing firearms and of conspiracy and sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

It was alleged that the accused hired a house, telling people they were medical students, but when the house was searched firearms and tools for manufacturing of guns were found in their possession.

Their Lordships acquitted them of the charge of conspiracy but confirmed the conviction under sections 19 (F) and 20 of the Arms Act and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

SHELLS FROM THE SANDS OF BOMBAY

RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

BY "SANDY SEVENTY."

To-day we publish the sixteenth of a series of articles reminiscent of Bombay when it was still in the making, written by a well-known veteran citizen.

The post is an ancient institution and History points to the Persian Empire of old as the original seat of conveyance of correspondence with post-haste or celerity from town to town and country to country by means of foot and horse messengers. The art of riding was certainly one of the established military institutions of that ancient and historical kingdom over which once ruled Darius and Xerxes. Riding and shooting went together as physical exercises, while truth was inculcated as an indispensable moral lesson for each and every Persian from infancy. Thus riding being as the breath of his nostril, it is quite intelligible how the masters once of all ancient Asia were keen for military in the first instance to establish what we may call the primitive postal organisation. A relay of swift horses could achieve wonders in a military campaign. Ambassadorial missions to distant royalties, even to "Chen" and "Maha Chen," that is, Hither China and Thither China, where reigned "The Son of Heaven" would inform us how from the military post grew the civil post. In India it may be said that the post as an institution was well organised by the Great Mogul. It is well known how correspondence to distant Kabul and Bamian and even to Aleppo and Smyrna used to be carried out for purposes of trade. The earliest merchant traders who humbly sued at the Court of the Great Mogul at Delhi, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, for the establishment of trade relations between Western India and Europe knew well how post was essential for purposes of commerce. Thus in the seventeenth century and even earlier, letters used to be despatched from the factory at Surat and elsewhere to Europe via Leghorn and Marseilles. The excellent exchange of commodities between Venice and Appo, thence to Cambay, Broach and Surat is well known. So the first merchantmen of the East India Trading Company of the time of Elizabeth and her successors knew well how to carry both their commerce and correspondence.

FIRST INLAND POST IN INDIA.

The first elementary inland post was established in 1688, and orders were given by the E. I. Company to their agents at Surat to have one built in Bombay. Some land *daks* and ponies were ordered from Surat. The instructions of the Court of Directors were to have the letters to and fro distributed or dispatched by means of confidential persons of position and property, so that no venal betrayal might occur, and that the job should be farmed out for a valuable consideration, say, £500 a year. But there was no well-ordered or well-equipped organisation till the middle of the eighteenth century. The first of its kind was established in 1787. The E. I. Company appointed an agent in Egypt to supervise the interchange of all letters between England and India. An armed cruiser used to be annually despatched from Calcutta, halting on its way at Madras to carry letters to Bombay and thence to Europe. The route was by the Red Sea to Suez and Alexandria. In the same year (1787) a regular Post Master was appointed in Bombay for the purposes of establishing a periodical service between the city and Madras. He had no salary, but was remunerated for his services by being authorised to levy fees on all private letters. A delivery fee of one anna was charged on every letter delivered at the Post Office. For further transmission to Europe there was a regulated scale, single letter Rs. 2, double letter Rs. 4, treble letter Rs. 6. The charge on parcels was 4 annas per ounce. The letters were carried by messengers, four pairs of whom were posted at each Presidency Town.

But a regular General Post Office was not established till 1794, under the superintendence of one Mr. Charles Elphinstone. Fees were regulated and a closer and careful service instituted, but commanders of country vessels were enjoined to receive no letters from Bengal or Madras save through the Post Master. Letters from Europe were charged a fee of 4 annas for each on account of the service of the messengers employed for their distribution.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MAIL.

The Napoleonic wars, however, quickened the activity of the East India Company, and in 1798 a regular monthly mail was instituted between Bombay and London via the Persian Gulf. The letters of private individuals were then to be handed to the officer appointed in the Secretariat Office with a note specifying the identity of the writer. There were limits designed as to the width and length of the letters. Postage at the rate of Rs. 10 was levied on a letter weighing ¼ tola, Rs. 15 for ½ tola and Rs. 20 for one tola.

EVOLUTION OF THE MAIL SERVICE.

Thus it will be seen from the brief history of the Post Office, for which we are indebted to Mr. Edwardes' invaluable "Gazetteer," how private letters were despatched and received from Europe, how inland service was carried on and what fees were levied. The fees may appear heavy and "intolerable" to the person who has only to pay an anna now, and who gets his mail letters regularly week after week. What a revolution the century has made with the establishment of penny postage by Sir Rowland Hill and extension and universality by the late indefatigable Henniker Heaton. But it is no use further discoursing on the narrative of the evolution of the Post Office in India. Suffice to say that in 1837, the year in which the late Queen Victoria ascended the English Throne, no general system existed. An Act was passed in that year for the establishment of public post office. Yet there was no central postal authority or uniformity of system. Even there were no postage stamps. A Commission was appointed to report on a complete organisation of inland post offices throughout India and in 1854 an Act was passed on the basis of which we are now receiving the benefits of a daily correspondence and the regularity first of a fortnightly, and later on of a weekly mail. And it may be taken for granted that after the present unhappy war is over India will witness the establishment of a regular bi-weekly mail service with added conveniences every way to the millions of the population who are now sending to and fro 1,000 million letters and post cards per annum. And who knows that in the not distant future science will have so perfected a system of aerial navigation as to establish a regular daily postal service. But we need not speculate on the glorious gains of science, for as the poet has said that men's minds are daily widened by the process of the sun.

THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

In the Fifties the Bombay Post Office was a ground floor building sandwiched between the Custom House on its north-east and the Dockyard on its south-west. In reality it was a congerie of small mean buildings. To those who have seen them and are still living to compare the stately and imposing structure in Fort North, near the junction of the Mint and Frere Roads, it may seem marvellous the progress in Bombay in this direction. And to tell the truth those humble congeries of small buildings never gave us the slightest idea of the world service of the Bombay Post Office even in those days. It inspired us with no lofty speculation, neither did it stimulate our imagination as to the vast strides the modern Post Office may reach. While the next door Customs House has remained almost conservative and ancient in every way, it seems a wonderful transformation the magnificent pile in Mint Road with its domes, and other architectural merits, from the straggling ground floor buildings of our youth in Marine Street in the Fifties. The Dockyard, too, though internally transformed to serve all the useful purposes of a perfect place of naval arms in the year of grace 1914, its outer appearance has hardly gone any radical change. It preserves outwardly its own landmarkes of the Fifties and the years before the eighteenth century. But the Post Office has not only changed its habitation twice, but shot out like a gigantic or mammoth edifice within the short space of sixty years. The internal accommodation for receiving and despatching letters in those days was also so primitive as to be called antideluvian. Indeed, in those days the Post Office was deemed such a negligible public office that little or no thought was bestowed on its extension and development. How could it be when it was only a modern structure of rudimentary growth brought into existence by the first General Post Office Act of 1854? How could it be when, as already observed, we had no postage stamps, and all our letters were delivered or despatched by a farming agency? For it should be remembered that even in the Fifties the farming system established one hundred and fifty years before had hardly undergone any change. In our youth we knew that a tall ruddy-looking Parsi wearing the white priestly turban, well proportion and born to command or control, was the farmer of all inland letters on which he received the fee prescribed, in his place of business in the Fort, in the Bazar Gate Street just within a stone's throw of the Wadia Clock Tower. There our post farmer used to sit squatted, as is wont of all oriental men of business, with spectacles, perusing his own *dak* and giving instruction to his clerks. His name was Mr. Merwanji Nowroji Postwalla, a fine type of the old stalwart priestly caste who was near relative to the family of the great Murzbans, who had established the Duftur Ashkara Press and were spreading in Gujrathi excellent translations of some interesting works in English literature. The Post and the Press go together, and these twins the Murzbans and the Postwalla rendered no mean service to trade and literature in their days. Of course, in the native town outside the Fort, there were other farmers to serve the needs of that part, but Sandy Seventy has not been aware of their names to rescue them from oblivion. But one or two of the tribe may still be seen plying their work at Mombadevi even now.

LITTLE LETTER-WRITING.

Letter-writing in those days was exceedingly sparse, and the delivery and despatch could not have been extensive. Things were done leisurely, and people had hardly begun to understand the significance of the word "post-haste." The post may come of a morning, or at noon or at dwey eve. We may hand over our letters for inland towns at any hour quite innocent of the exact day when they might reach their destination. Neither were people in the town accustomed to the use of English stationery, ordinary indigenous paper or strips cut off from French foolscap served the purpose of notepaper. Of course English officers and those Indian firms which had business relations with those officers used notepaper and envelopes. But to the illiterate mass of whom perhaps not one per cent. knew English, note paper and envelopes was taboo. The thin country paper served for writing a letter. It was rolled up like a cigar and closely gummed. And one blank space at the surface served to write the address in Gujrathi or Marathi. But the address was given superscribed with astonishing minutia, so that there might be no mistake as to identity of the addressee when the letter came to be delivered. It must be an effort for the scribes employed by the postal farmer to make out the addresses correctly for even the vernacular superscription was oftener than not written in such crooked vernacular letters that great difficulty was found in deciphering the hieroglyphics. It is not an exaggeration to observe that only one in hundred could read or write so that readers and writers on hire were not uncommon and they eked out a fair subsistence. Sometimes these men themselves had great difficulties in making out the signatures or the places whence the letters were written. Altogether the Fifties was a period of visible darkness only in point of reading and writing.

HUNTING FOR THE ADDRESSEE.

But what a colossal difference sixty years of education, thanks to the great Charter of 1854 on Education, has made all throughout the land. The postal delivery peon was no more than a common coolie and hardly knew how to read and write. If he delivered letters it was because of his familiarity with the residence of persons generally in the habit of correspondence. Otherwise it was a regular hunt to find out an addressee,—a chase which sometimes baffled these rude illiterate servants of the Post Office itself in the embryonic stage. Bangy and parcel post were an innovation which, however beneficent, was rarely used. The sender had such a fear of using that means for the transmission of something or another to a person at even a short distance. Many indeed were the moans and groans over a miscarried bangy or parcel. It was for years looked upon with suspicion and considered to be almost wholly unsafe to send a parcel by that postal fantasy. Then again, the Postal Authorities themselves were obliged for safety's sake to issue instructions how a bangy can be made. The meticulous directions were too much for the illiterate. It meant two or three days preliminary going up and down the Post office to thoroughly understand the right and proper way of covering the parcel with white oil cloth, sealing it and the rest of the postal abracadabra. Indeed it was a kind of travail for the sender to undergo all the worry of sending a small parcel.

MAILS PROVOKINGLY SLOW.

The Chamber of Commerce was in this respect far in advance of official opinion, and was constantly urging the authorities to reform the post office in many directions and have a fortnightly instead of a monthly mail. Many indeed were the objurgations of the commercial community in this respect, for locomotion by land and sea was provokingly slow, and during the monsoon they never could rely on any kind of punctuality in the hour and day of the arrival of what was called the "overland mail." Navigation had not been brought to perfection and the speed of the mail boats was nothing compared to that now prevailing. It took in fair weather eight days to reach Bombay from Aden and 16 or 17 from Suez! In the monsoon it might take from 18 to 20 days. The arrival of each fortnightly mail was looked forward with the greatest anxiety. On the day that it was expected, the office peons of the English firms, with a pass for early delivery at the postal window, thronged the outskirts of the Post Office, and they were often detained for hours together to get their letters, since there was a weary waiting till past 9 or 10 in the night. In the monsoon it was so unsafe for the mail to be piloted, the beacon lights were not complete and the pilots had to take the greatest care to bring the boat to a safe anchorage. The mails were, of course, landed at the jetty behind the Post Office, it being an extension of the adjoining town bunder. And what a long time it took to sort mails for delivery! It was only when the Apollo Bunder was improved and reclaimed and the Port Trust came into existence that the mails began to be landed there till the Ballard Pier was constructed in 1897. In short it may be said that the present day people can have no idea of the primitive organisation of the Post Office in the Fifties and the immense number of difficulties it had to contend with, apart from popular inertia and the customary official redtape and circumlocution. They must consider their good fortune that thanks to a new departure since 1880 in the matter of postal reorganisation they are to-day so well satisfied with the efficiency of our General Post Office. Indeed no public office serves the people more efficiently and intelligently than the Bombay General Post Office with its veritable "Imperial" functions. It is verily the "Literary Gate of Asia" and no mistake.

POST OFFICE BUILDINGS.

One more fact needs to be noticed in connection with the Bombay Post Office. From 1854 to 1866 it was located in the Marine Street, sandwiched between the Custom House and the Dockyard. But it was completely burnt down in the latter year and was temporarily removed to premises now occupied by Messrs. Ralli Brothers. Meanwhile the Government had sanctioned a new Post Office building in Church Street, the same which is now converted into a Telegraph Office. It was in every way a most convenient and central place and equipped with all the postal modernity. The new premises were occupied in 1869 till the extensive requirements of the Imperial Bombay Post Office demanded vaster space and even better equipment and conveniences in harmony with the expansion of the population, the trade, and the manifold State purposes. Thus in sixty years, perhaps, no public office in Bombay, has undergone such vast strides demanded by the progressive times, as our Post Office. The evolution, indeed phenomenal and Sandy Seventy [illegible] nothing but unqualified admiration [illegible] great department of the State [illegible] invaluable service it renders to [illegible] millions of population [illegible]

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C 51
White Bengaline stitched hats for girls and boys, trimmed all colored cords.
Rs. 2-4.

C 50
Neat Tunic of white Cambric trimmed as sketch with saxe or navy stripe. Suitable for boys or girls. good style. Good value. Size 18 in.
Re. 1-8.

Just received smart braided Paletots. Light weight for Bombay.

A visit of inspection invited. Electric lifts to all floors.

C 52
Very dainty hat, in coarse white chip, trimmed as sketch with pink, sky or white ribbon. Nice medium size.
Rs. 3-15.

W ehave just received a consignment of smart White Muslin Frocks. Rich openwork Embroidery and plenty of lace and insertion. Sizes for children of all ages.

C 53
A very dainty satin Crinoline Bonnet, very effectively trimmed with pink or blue rosettes and strings.
Rs. 3-12.

GILLETTE BLADES
Our new stock has just arrived. 12 in a nickel Case for Rs. 3-4.

C 54
Dainty little Bonnet of Crinoline straw, threaded with ribbon, finished bows and strings as sketch. Stocked in white or biscuit color.
Rs. 4-8.

We hold the largest and most varied stock of children's wear in Bombay.
PRICES AS USUAL.

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A Tunic that is right in every way, material, style and price. Soft cambric in either saxe, blue or khaki, trimmed with pretty colored galon. Suits boys or girls. Size 18 in.
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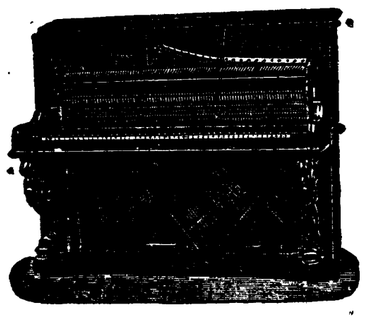

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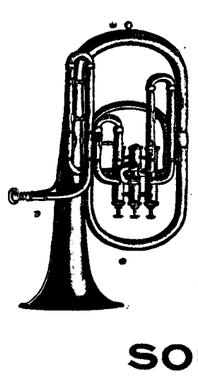

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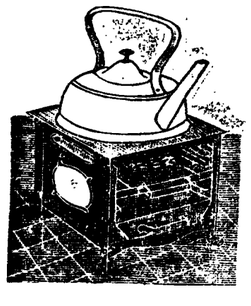

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